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OS69 A

(54) Title: MAMMALIAN GENES; RELATED REAGENTS AND METHODS

(57) Abstract: Nucleic acids encoding mammalian, e.g., primate or rodent, genes, purified proteins and fragments thereof. Anti-bodies, both polyclonal and monoclonal, are also provided. Methods of using the compositions for both diagnostic and therapeutic utilities are provided.

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## MAMMALIAN GENES; RELATED REAGENTS AND METHODS

#### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for affecting mammalian physiology, including morphogenesis or immune system function. In particular, it provides nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies which regulate development and/or the immune system. Diagnostic and therapeutic uses of these materials are also disclosed.

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#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Recombinant DNA technology refers generally to techniques of integrating genetic information from a donor source into vectors for subsequent processing, such as through introduction into a host, whereby the transferred genetic information is copied and/or expressed in the new environment. Commonly, the genetic information exists in the form of complementary DNA (cDNA) derived from messenger RNA (mRNA) coding for a desired protein product. The carrier is frequently a plasmid having the capacity to incorporate cDNA for later replication in a host and, in some cases, actually to control expression of the cDNA and thereby direct synthesis of the encoded product in the host. See, e.g., Sambrook, et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, (2d ed.), vols. 1-3, CSH Press, NY.

For some time, it has been known that the mammalian immune response is based on a series of complex cellular interactions, called the "immune network". Recent research has provided new insights into the inner workings of this network. While it remains clear that much of the immune response does, in fact, revolve around the network-like interactions of lymphocytes, macrophages, granulocytes, and other cells, immunologists now generally hold the opinion that soluble proteins, known as lymphokines, cytokines, or monokines, play critical roles in controlling these cellular interactions. The interferons are generally considered to be members of the cytokine family. Thus, there is considerable interest in the isolation, characterization, and mechanisms of action of cell modulatory factors, an understanding of which will lead to significant advancements in the diagnosis and therapy of numerous medical abnormalities, e.g., immune system disorders.

Lymphokines apparently mediate cellular activities in a variety of ways. See, e.g., Paul (ed. 1998) <u>Fundamental Immunology</u> 4th ed., Lippincott; and Thomson (ed. 1998) <u>The</u>

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Cytokine Handbook 3d ed., Academic Press, San Diego. They have been shown to support the proliferation, growth, and/or differentiation of pluripotential hematopoietic stem cells into vast numbers of progenitors comprising diverse cellular lineages which make up a complex immune system. Proper and balanced interactions between the cellular components are necessary for a healthy immune response. The different cellular lineages often respond in a different manner when lymphokines are administered in conjunction with other agents.

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Cell lineages especially important to the immune response include two classes of lymphocytes: B-cells, which can produce and secrete immunoglobulins (proteins with the capability of recognizing and binding to foreign matter to effect its removal), and T-cells of various subsets that secrete lymphokines and induce or suppress the B-cells and various other cells (including other T-cells) making up the immune network. These lymphocytes interact with many other cell types.

One means to modulate the effect of a cytokine upon binding to its receptor, and therefore potentially useful in treating inappropriate immune responses, e.g., autoimmune, inflammation, sepsis, and cancer situations, is to inhibit the receptor signal transduction. In order to characterize the structural properties of a cytokine receptor in greater detail and to understand the mechanism of action at the molecular level, purified receptor will be very useful. The receptors provided herein, by comparison to other receptors or by combining structural components, will provide further understanding of signal transduction induced by ligand binding.

An isolated receptor gene should provide means to generate an economical source of the receptor, allow expression of more receptors on a cell leading to increased assay sensitivity, promote characterization of various receptor subtypes and variants, and allow correlation of activity with receptor structures. Moreover, fragments of the receptor may be useful as agonists or antagonists of ligand binding. See, e.g., Harada, et al. (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267:22752-22758. Often, there are at least two critical subunits in the functional receptor. See, e.g., Gonda and D'Andrea (1997) Blood 89:355-369; Presky, et al. (1996) Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 93:14002-14007; Drachman and Kaushansky (1995) Curr. Opin. Hematol. 2:22-28; Theze (1994) Eur. Cytokine Netw. 5:353-368; and Lemmon and Schlessinger (1994) Trends Biochem. Sci. 19:459-463. Other receptor types, e.g., TLR-like, will similarly be useful.

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Likewise, identification of novel ligands will be useful. Members of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family and transforming growth factor (TGF) family of ligands have identified physiological effects.

Finally, genes which exhibit disease associated expression patterns will be useful in diagnostic or other uses. The molecular diagnostic utility may be applied to identify patients who will be responsive to particular therapies, or to predict responsiveness to treatment.

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From the foregoing, it is evident that the discovery and development of new soluble proteins and their receptors, including ones similar to lymphokines, should contribute to new therapies for a wide range of degenerative or abnormal conditions which directly or indirectly involve development, differentiation, or function, e.g., of the immune system and/or hematopoietic cells. Moreover, novel markers will be useful in molecular diagnosis or therapeutic methods. In particular, the discovery and understanding of novel receptors or lymphokine-like molecules which enhance or potentiate the beneficial activities of other lymphokines would be highly advantageous. The present invention provides these and related compounds, and methods for their use.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A-1C show a sequence alignment of related IFN receptor family members.

Tissue Factor is SEQ ID NO: 4; hIFNabR is SEQ ID NO: 5; CRF2-4 is SEQ ID NO: 6; cytor x is SEQ ID NO: 7; and cytor7 is SEQ ID NO: 8.

Figure 2 shows an alignment of TNF-x and TNF-y polypeptides (SEQ ID NO:9, 11, and 13); p is primate, r is rodent.

Figures 3A-3E show an alignment of primate and rodent TLR-like protein sequences.

Figure 4 shows an Alignment of primate and rodent 5685C6 polypeptide sequences.

Figure 5 shows an alignment of Claudin homologs: D2 (SEQ ID NO:34); D8 (SEQ ID NO:37); D17 (SEQ ID NO:39); D7.2 (SEQ ID NO:41).

Figures 6A-6E show an alignment of Schlafen homologs: schlafen B (SEQ ID NO:43); schlafen C (SEQ ID NO:45); schlafen D (SEQ ID NO:47); schlafen E (SEQ ID NO:49); and schlafen F (SEQ ID NO:51).

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#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to novel genes, e.g., primate embodiments. These genes include receptors related to cytokine receptors, e.g., cytokine receptor like molecular structures, designated DNAX Interferon-like Receptor Subunit 4 (DIRS4); TNF related cytokines designated TNFx and TNFy; Toll-like receptor like molecules designated TLR-L1, TLR-L2, TLR-L3, TLR-L4, and TLR-L5; a TGF related molecule designated TGFx; a soluble Th2 cell produced entity designated 5685C6; a group of genes related to ones whose expression patterns correlate with medical conditions designated claudins, herein referred to as claudins D2, D8, D17, and D7.2; and a second group of genes related to ones whose expression patterns correlate with medical conditions designated schlafens, herein referred to as schlafens B, C, D, E, and F.

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In particular, the present invention provides a composition of matter selected from: a substantially pure or recombinant polypeptide comprising at least three distinct nonoverlapping segments of at least four amino acids identical to segments of: SEO ID NO: 2 (DIRS4); SEQ ID NO: 9, 11, 13, or 53 (TNFx or TNFy); SEQ ID NO: 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, or 27 (TLR-L1 through TLR-L5); SEQ ID NO: 29 (TGFx): SEQ ID NO: 31 or 33 (5685C6); SEQ ID NO: 35, 37, 39, or 41 (claudins); SEQ ID NO: 43, 45, 47, 49, or 51 (schlafens). In preferred embodiments, the distinct nonoverlapping segments of identity: include one of at least eight amino acids; include one of at least four amino acids and a second of at least five amino acids; include at least three segments of at least four, five, and six amino acids; or include one of at least twelve amino acids. In certain embodiments, the polypeptide: is unglycosylated; is from a primate, such as a human; comprises at least contiguous seventeen amino acids of the SEQ ID NO; exhibits at least four nonoverlapping segments of at least seven amino acids of the SEQ ID NO; has a length at least about 30 amino acids; has a molecular weight of at least 30 kD with natural glycosylation; is a synthetic polypeptide; is attached to a solid substrate; is conjugated to another chemical moiety; or comprises a detection or purification tag, including a FLAG, His6, or Ig sequence. In other embodiments, the composition comprises: a substantially pure polypeptide; a sterile polypeptide; or the polypeptide and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration.

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Kit embodiments include those comprising such a polypeptide, and: a compartment comprising the polypeptide; or instructions for use or disposal of reagents in the kit.

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Binding compound embodiments include those comprising an antigen binding site from an antibody, which specifically binds to a described polypeptide, wherein: the binding compound is in a container; the polypeptide is from a human; the binding compound is an Fv, Fab, or Fab2 fragment; the binding compound is conjugated to another chemical moiety; or the antibody: is raised to a recombinant polypeptide; is raised to a purified polypeptide; is immunoselected; is a polyclonal antibody; binds to a denatured antigen; exhibits a Kd to antigen of at least 30 \_M; is attached to a solid substrate, including a bead or plastic membrane; is in a sterile composition; or is detectably labeled, including a radioactive or fluorescent label.

Kit embodiments include those comprising such a binding compound, and: a compartment comprising the binding compound; or instructions for use or disposal of reagents in the kit.

Methods are provided, e.g., for producing an antigen:antibody complex, comprising contacting under appropriate conditions a primate polypeptide with such a described antibody, thereby allowing the complex to form. Also provided are methods of producing an antigen:antibody complex, comprising contacting under appropriate conditions a polypeptide with an antibody which binds thereto, thereby allowing the complex to form. And methods are provided to produce a binding compound comprising: immunizing an immune system with a polypeptide described; introducing a nucleic acid encoding the described polypeptide to a cell under conditions leading to an immune response, thereby producing said binding compound; or selecting for a phage display library for those phage which bind to the desired polypeptide.

Further compositions are provided, e.g., comprising: a sterile binding compound, or the binding compound and a carrier, wherein the carrier is: an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration.

Nucleic acid embodiments are provided, e.g., an isolated or recombinant nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide described, wherein the: polypeptide is from a primate; or the nucleic acid: encodes an antigenic polypeptide; encodes a plurality of antigenic polypeptide

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sequences of SEQ ID NO:2, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, or 53; exhibits identity over at least thirteen nucleotides to a natural cDNA encoding the segment; is an expression vector; further comprises an origin of replication; is from a natural source; comprises a detectable label; comprises synthetic nucleotide sequence; is less than 6 kb, preferably less than 3 kb; is a hybridization probe for a gene encoding the polypeptide; or is a PCR primer, PCR product, or mutagenesis primer.

Various embodiments also include cells comprising the recombinant nucleic acids, particularly wherein the cell is: a prokaryotic cell; a eukaryotic cell; a bacterial cell; a yeast cell; an insect cell; a mammalian cell; a mouse cell; a primate cell; or a human cell.

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Kit embodiments include those comprising a described nucleic acid, and: a compartment comprising the nucleic acid; a compartment further comprising a primate polypeptide; or instructions for use or disposal of reagents in the kit.

Other nucleic acids are provided which: hybridize under wash conditions of 30 minutes at 37° C and less than 2M salt to the coding portion of SEQ ID NO: 1, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 or 52; or exhibit identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a SEQ ID NO: 1, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, or 52. Preferably, the wash conditions are at 45° C and/or 500 mM salt, or at 55° C and/or 150 mM salt; or the stretch is at least 55 or 75 nucleotides.

Methods are provided, e.g., for making: a duplex nucleic acid comprising contacting: a described nucleic acid with a complementary nucleic acid, under appropriate conditions, thereby resulting in hybridization to form the complex; or a nucleic acid complementary to a described nucleic acid with its complementary nucleic acid, under appropriate conditions, thereby resulting in hybridization to form the complex; or a polypeptide comprising culturing a cell comprising a described nucleic acid under conditions resulting in expression of the nucleic acid.

And methods are provided to: modulate physiology or development of a cell comprising contacting the cell with a polypeptide comprising SEQ ID NO: 9, 11, 13, 29, 31, or 33; modulate physiology or development of a cell comprising contacting the cell with a binding compound which binds to SEQ ID NO: 9, 11, 13, 29, 31, 33 or 53, thereby blocking signaling mediated by a protein comprising the SEQ ID NO; label a cell comprising contacting

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the cell with a binding compound which binds to SEQ ID NO: 15, 17, 19, 21, 13, 15, or 37; or diagnose a medical condition comprising a step of evaluating expression of nucleic acid comprising SEQ ID NO: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, or 50.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

#### I. General

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The present invention provides the amino acid sequences and nucleic acid sequences of mammalian, herein primate, genes. Among them is an interferon receptor-like subunit molecule, one designated DNAX Interferon Receptor family Subunit 4 (DIRS4), having particular defined properties, both structural and biological. Others include molecules designated TNFx and TNFy; Toll like receptor like molecules TLR-L1, TLR-L2, TLR-L3, TLR-L4, and TLR-L5; TGFx; 5685C6; claudins D2, D8, D17, and D7.2; and schlafens B, C, D, E, and F. Various cDNAs encoding these molecules were obtained from primate, e.g., human, cDNA sequence libraries. Other primate or other mammalian counterparts would also be desired. In certain cases, alternative splice variants should be available.

Some of the standard methods applicable are described or referenced, e.g., in Maniatis, et al. (1982) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Press; Sambrook, et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, (2d ed.), vols. 1-3, CSH Press, NY; Ausubel, et al., Biology, Greene Publishing Associates, Brooklyn, NY; or Ausubel, et al. (1987 and periodic supplements) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene/Wiley, New York; each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

A nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequence for a primate, e.g., human DIRS4 coding segment is shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2, respectively. The new DIRS4 lacks a transmembrane segment, which suggests that the subunit acts as a soluble subunit, and would thus be an alpha receptor subunit. Alternatively, or in addition, a splice variant would exist which contains a transmembrane segment. This is consistent with the observation that two transcripts are found in many cell types. Interferon receptor like subunits may be receptors for the IL-10 family of ligands, e.g., IL-10, AK155, IL-19, IL-20/mda-7, AK155, IL-D110, IL-D210, etc. See, e.g., Derwent patent sequence database.

Also provided are nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 12, and 52) and corresponding amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 9, 11, 13, and 53) for primate and rodent forms of TNFx and primate and rodent forms of TNFy. Features for primate TNFx include: cAMP PKsites about 38, 74, 79, 205; Cas Phos sites about 41, 61; Cyt\_c-Mesite about 43; Histone-Me site about 35; Myristoly sites about 5, 57, 220, 232 N-GLYCOSYL site about 229; PHOS2 sites about 38-41, 79-82, 134-136; PKC ph sites about 77, 142. Also segments 119-250, and 209-221 are notable. For rodent TNFx, features include: A predicted signal 1-19; mature would begin at about 20. Other features: cAMP PK sites at about 34, 93, 132, 229, 248, 263; Cas Phos sites about 119, 232, 251; Cyt\_c-Me sites about 26, 90, 172; Histone-Me site about 82; Myristoly sites around 278, 290, 303; N-GLYCOSYL: 3 sites about 39, 287, 297; PHOS2 sites about 26-29, 34-37, 90-92, 93-96, 138-140, 192-194, 248-251; and PKC ph sites about 43, 51, 80, 81, 152; TyKinsite about 154. Signal cleavage site predicted between pos. 19 and 20: AGA-GA. Other significant segments include from about 74-132, 94-118, 168-308, and 193-201.

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Nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for TLR-L1 through TLR-L5 are provided in SEQ ID NO:14-27. The EST distribution for TLR1 suggests mRNA expression is restricted to brain tissue; chromosome Xq27.1-28 coding region is on a single exon. Features for primate TLR1 (SEQ ID NO:15) include: Tyr Kin site about 704 (KEGDPVAY); Tyr Kin sites about 713 (RNLQEFSY), 825(KPQSEPDY); N-GLYCOSYL sites about 84 (NYS), 219 (NCT), 294 (NPT), 366 (NIS), 421 (NLT), 583 (NLS); likely a Type Ia membrane protein; a possible uncleavable N-term signal sequence; and a transmembrane prediction of about 618-634 <612-646>. For rodent TLR-L1( SEQ ID NO:17), the features include: A predicted transmembrane segment from about residues 56-75; and predicted TyKin sites at about residues 136 and 145.

For primate TLR-L2 (SEQ ID NO:19) features include: N-glycosyl sites about 82 (NYT), 217 (NCS), 623 (NST), 674 (NQS); TyKin sites about 889 (RLREPVLY), 450 (RLSPELFY), 917 (KLNVEPDY); TyKin site about 889 (RLREPVLY), 917 (KLNVEPDY). Structurally this molecule has homology to type Ia membrane proteins.

Primate TLR-L3 (SEQ ID NO:23) has the following features: SIGNAL 1-26; TRANS 14-34; Pfam:LRRNT 43-73; Pfam:LRR 78-101; LRR\_TYP 100-123; Pfam:LRR 102-125; LRR\_TYP 124-147; Pfam:LRR 126-149; LRR\_TYP 148-171; Pfam:LRR 150-173;

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LRR\_TYP 172-195; LRR\_PS 172-194; Pfam:LRR 174-197; LRR\_TYP 196-219; LRRCT 232-282; Pfam:LRRCT 232-282 with SEG 331-349 or SEG 365-379; Pfam:LRRNT 372-405; LRRNT 372-410; Pfam:LRR 409-432; LRR\_TYP 431-454; Pfam:LRR 433-456; LRR\_PS 455-477; LRR\_TYP 455-478; Pfam:LRR 457-480; LRR\_TYP 479-502; Pfam:LRR 481-504 with SEG 502-519; LRR\_TYP 503-526; LRR\_PS 503-525; Pfam:LRR 505-528; Pfam:LRRCT 562-612; LRRCT 562-612; TRANS 653-673; SEG 653-676; SEG 712-723; SEG 760-776; SEG 831-855. Structurally this molecule has homology to type Ia membrane proteins.

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Primate TLR-L4 (SEQ ID NO:25) EST distributions suggest mRNA expression is restricted to brain tissue; human chromosome Xq26.3-28; predicted features at about, e.g., 10 SIGNAL 1-18; SEG 22-38; Pfam:LRR 60-83; LRR TYP 82-105; Pfam:LRR 84-107; LRR PS 106-128; LRR TYP 106-129; Pfam:LRR 108-131; LRR TYP 130-153; Pfam:LRR 132-155; LRR SD22 154-174; LRR PS 154-176; LRR TYP 154-177; Pfam:LRR 156-178; LRR SD22 177-198; LRR PS 177-198; LRR TYP 178-201; Pfam:LRR 179-200; Pfam:LRRCT 213-263; LRRCT 213-263; LRRNT 341-379; Pfam:LRRNT 341-374; Pfam:LRR 378-401; LRR TYP 15 400-423; LRR SD22 400-421; Pfam:LRR 402-425; LRR TYP 424-447; LRR SD22 424-450; LRR PS 424-447; Pfam:LRR 426-449; LRR TYP 448-471; LRR PS 448-470; Pfam:LRR 450-473; LRR TYP 472-495; LRR PS 472-494; Pfam:LRR 474-497; SEG 474-488; LRRCT 531-581; Pfam:LRRCT 531-581; SEG 617-643; TRANS 623-643; N-GLYCOSYL sites about 81 (NFS), 216 (NCS), 308 (NPS), 325 (NLS), 423 (NLT); 20 chromosome Xq26.3-28; coding region is on a single exon. Stucturally this molecule appears to be a Type Ia membrane protein.

For primate TLR-L5 (SEQ ID NO:27) the entire coding region lies on a single exon on human chromosome 13; predicted features at about, e.g., SIGNAL 1-20; Pfam:LRR 65-88; LRR\_TYP 87-110; Pfam:LRR 89-112; LRR\_TYP 111-134; Pfam:LRR 113-136; LRR\_PS 135-157; LRR\_SD22 135-156; LRR\_TYP 135-158; Pfam:LRR 137-160; LRR\_TYP 159-182; LRR\_SD22 159-177; LRR\_PS 159-181; Pfam:LRR 161-184; LRR\_SD22 182-203; LRR\_TYP 185-206; Pfam:LRR 185-205; LRRCT 218-268; Pfam:LRRCT 218-268; Hybrid:LRRNT 328-364; Pfam:LRRNT 328-360; LRR\_SD22 386-407; Pfam:LRR 388-411; LRR\_TYP 389-409; LRR\_PS 410-432; LRR\_TYP 410-433; LRR\_SD22 410-428; Pfam:LRR 412-435; LRR\_SD22 434-453; LRR\_PS 434-457; LRR\_TYP 434-457; Pfam:LRR 436-459; SEG 436-445; LRR\_PS

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458-480; LRR\_SD22 458-484; LRR\_TYP 458-481; SEG 459-476; Pfam:LRR 460-483; SEG 503-516; LRRCT 517-567; Pfam:LRRCT 517-567; SEG 585-596; TRANS 607-627; SEG 701-710; N-GLYCOSYL 3 sites about 292 (NDS), 409 (NLT), 572 (NPS); TyKin site about 798 (KLMETLMY).

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Nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for a primate, e.g., human, TGFx coding segment, are represented by SEQ ID NO:28 and 29, respectively. Human TGFx maps to chromosome 5 (clone CITB-H1\_2319M24). Predicted features (SEQ ID NO: 29) include: TGFB domain 115-212; Pfam:TGF-beta 115-167; Pfam:TGF-beta 205-212; TGF-beta like conserved Cys residues at positions 115, 144, 148, 177, 209, 211.

Nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for 5685C6 coding segments are presented in SEQ ID NO:30-33. The primate clone maps to chromosome 21q22.1. Features of primate 5685C6 (SEQ ID NO:31) include: N-GLYCOSYL sites about 10 (NST), 23 (NCS), 76 (NFT), 169 (NVT), 191 (NKS); most likely cleavage site predicted between pos. 19 and 20: VFA-LN. The secreted protein produced by Th2 cells. The corresponding rodent polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:33) has the following features Predicted features: N-GLYCOSYL sites about 6 (NNT), 19 (NCS), 159 (NRS); most likely cleavage site between pos. 26 and 27: TKA-QN. 5685C6 molecules appear to be soluble entities which are expressed in Th2 clones. The entities are useful markers of Th2 cells, and will be useful in characterizing such cell types.

Nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for claudins D2, D8, D17, and D7.2 are SEQ ID NO:34-41 (See, e.g., Simon, et al. (1999) Science 285:103-106).

Nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for schlafens B, C, D, E, and F (see, e.g., see Schwarz, et al. (1998) Immunity 9:657-668) are SEQ ID NO:42-51.

As used herein, the term DIRS4 shall be used to describe a protein comprising a protein or peptide segment having or sharing the amino acid sequence shown in the SEQ ID NOs noted above, or a substantial fragment thereof. The invention also includes a protein variation of the respective DIRS4 allele whose sequence is provided, e.g., a mutein or soluble extracellular construct. Typically, such agonists or antagonists will exhibit less than about 10% sequence differences, and thus will often have between 1- and 11-fold substitutions, e.g., 2-, 3-, 5-, 7-fold, and others. It also encompasses allelic and other variants, e.g., natural polymorphic, of the protein described. Typically, it will bind to its corresponding biological

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ligand, perhaps in a dimerized state with a second receptor subunit, with high affinity, e.g., at least about 100 nM, usually better than about 30 nM, preferably better than about 10 nM, and more preferably at better than about 3 nM. The term shall also be used herein to refer to related naturally occurring forms, e.g., alleles, polymorphic variants, and metabolic variants of the mammalian protein.

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Likewise, reference to the other genes described herein will be made. General descriptions directed to the methods of making or structural features will often be applicable to the other entities provided herein, e.g., the TNFx, TNFy, TLR-L1, TLR-L2, TLR-L3, TLR-L4, TLR-L5, TGFx, 5685C6, claudins D2, D8, D17, D7.2, and schlafens B, C, D, E, and F. Antibodies thereto, nucleic acids encoding them, etc., will be similarly applicable to the different entities.

This invention also encompasses proteins or peptides having substantial amino acid sequence identity with the amino acid sequences. It will include sequence variants with relatively few substitutions, e.g., preferably less than about 3-5.

A substantial polypeptide "fragment", or "segment", is a stretch of amino acid residues of at least about 8 amino acids, generally at least 10 amino acids, more generally at least 12 amino acids, often at least 14 amino acids, more often at least 16 amino acids, typically at least 18 amino acids, more typically at least 20 amino acids, usually at least 22 amino acids, more usually at least 24 amino acids, preferably at least 26 amino acids, more preferably at least 28 amino acids, and, in particularly preferred embodiments, at least about 30 or more amino acids. Sequences of segments of different proteins can be compared to one another over appropriate length stretches.

Fragments may have ends which begin and/or end at virtually all positions, e.g., beginning at residues 1, 2, 3, etc., and ending at, e.g., the carboxy-terminus (N), N-1, N-2, etc., in all practical combinations of different lengths. Particularly interesting polypeptides have one or both ends corresponding to structural domain or motif boundaries, as described, or of the designated lengths with one end adjacent one of the described boundaries. In nucleic acid embodiments, often segments which encode such polypeptides would be of particular interest.

Amino acid sequence homology, or sequence identity, is determined by optimizing residue matches. In some comparisons, gaps may be introduces, as required. See, e.g.,

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Needleham, et al. (1970) J. Mol. Biol. 48:443-453; Sankoff, et al. (1983) chapter one in Time Warps, String Edits, and Macromolecules: The Theory and Practice of Sequence Comparison, Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA; and software packages from IntelliGenetics, Mountain View, CA; and the University of Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group (GCG), Madison, WI; each of which is incorporated herein by reference. This analysis is especially important when considering conservative substitutions as matches. Conservative substitutions typically include substitutions within the following groups: glycine, alanine; valine, isoleucine, leucine; aspartic acid, glutamic acid; asparagine, glutamine; serine, threonine; lysine, arginine; and phenylalanine, tyrosine. Homologous amino acid sequences are intended to include natural allelic and interspecies variations in the cytokine sequence. Typical homologous proteins or peptides will have from 50-100% homology (if gaps can be introduced), to 60-100% homology (if conservative substitutions are included) with an amino acid sequence segment of the appropriate SEO ID NOs noted above. Homology measures will be at least about 70%, generally at least 76%, more generally at least 81%, often at least 85%, more often at least 88%, typically at least 90%, more typically at least 92%, usually at least 94%, more usually at least 95%, preferably at least 96%, and more preferably at least 97%, and in particularly preferred embodiments, at least 98% or more. The degree of homology will vary with the length of the compared segments. Homologous proteins or peptides, such as the allelic variants, will share most biological activities with the embodiments described individually, e.g., in the various tables.

As used herein, the term "biological activity" is used to describe, without limitation, effects on inflammatory responses, innate immunity, and/or morphogenic development by cytokine-like ligands. For example, the receptors typically should mediate phosphatase or phosphorylase activities, which activities are easily measured by standard procedures. See, e.g., Hardie, et al. (eds. 1995) The Protein Kinase FactBook vols. I and II, Academic Press, San Diego, CA; Hanks, et al. (1991) Meth. Enzymol. 200:38-62; Hunter, et al. (1992) Cell 70:375-388; Lewin (1990) Cell 61:743-752; Pines, et al. (1991) Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 56:449-463; and Parker, et al. (1993) Nature 363:736-738. The receptors, or portions thereof, may be useful as phosphate labeling enzymes to label general or specific substrates.

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The terms ligand, agonist, antagonist, and analog of, e.g., a DIRS4\_include molecules that modulate the characteristic cellular responses to cytokine ligand proteins, as well as molecules possessing the more standard structural binding competition features of ligand-receptor interactions, e.g., where the receptor is a natural receptor or an antibody. The cellular responses likely are typically mediated through receptor tyrosine kinase pathways.

Also, a ligand is a molecule which serves either as a natural ligand to which said receptor, or an analog thereof, binds, or a molecule which is a functional analog of the natural ligand. The functional analog may be a ligand with structural modifications, or may be a wholly unrelated molecule which has a molecular shape which interacts with the appropriate ligand binding determinants. The ligands may serve as agonists or antagonists, see, e.g., Goodman, et al. (eds. 1990) Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Bases of Therapeutics, Pergamon Press, New York.

Rational drug design may also be based upon structural studies of the molecular shapes of a receptor or antibody and other effectors or ligands. See, e.g., Herz, et al. (1997) <u>J.</u>

Recept. Signal Transduct. Res. 17:671-776; and Chaiken, et al. (1996) <u>Trends Biotechnol.</u>

14:369-375. Effectors may be other proteins which mediate other functions in response to ligand binding, or other proteins which normally interact with the receptor. One means for determining which sites interact with specific other proteins is a physical structure determination, e.g., x-ray crystallography or 2 dimensional NMR techniques. These will provide guidance as to which amino acid residues form molecular contact regions. For a detailed description of protein structural determination, see, e.g., Blundell and Johnson (1976) <u>Protein Crystallography</u>, Academic Press, New York, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

#### 25 II. Activities

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The cytokine receptor-like proteins will have a number of different biological activities, e.g., modulating cell proliferation, or in phosphate metabolism, being added to or removed from specific substrates, typically proteins. Such will generally result in modulation of an inflammatory function, other innate immunity response, or a morphological effect. The subunit will probably have a specific low affinity binding to the ligand.

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Different receptors may mediate different signals. The TLR-L receptors may signal similar biology to the TLRs, which mediate fundamental innate immune or developmental responses. See, e.g., Aderem adn Ulevitch (2000) Nature 406:782-787. The TNFs and TGF are likely to signal as cytokines, as may the 5685C6, which seemingly is expressed by Th2 cells. The 5685C6 genes appear to be secreted proteins, which exhibit a cleavable signal sequence.

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The claudins appear to be membrane proteins exhibiting 4 transmembrane segments, and seem to be associated with tight junctions and/or paracellular transport. They may also affect epithelial permeability or conductances, e.g., ion, across membranes. The claudin-D2 member of the claudin family is found to have regulated expression correlating with Crohn's disease. The other family members exhibit differential regulation in disease states, e.g., in Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and various interstitial lung diseases. This is consistent with an important role in these disease processes. A functional role in the tight junctions/paracellular transport is consistent with problems in intestinal physiology.

Claudins define a structurally related multi-gene family of 4 TM proteins with distinct tissue distribution patterns. The claudins are major structural proteins of tight junctions (TJs) and can promote their formation. Their expression is necessary but not sufficient for tight junction formation. When expressed in fibroblasts, claudin-1 is capable of inducing a continuous association of adjacent cells, resulting in a cobblestone like pattern. However, this continuous barrier is not a tight junction. Claudins can be found outside of tight junction in certain cells. Claudin-3 and claudin-4 are receptors for Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin, a causative agent of fluid accumulation in the intestinal tract, causing diarrhea. Claudin-5 is deleted in Velo-cardio-facial syndrome (VCFS). Claudin-5 is only expressed in endothelial cells, and in some tissues it is even further restricted to arterials.

Mutations in Paracellin-1, claudin family member and a major renal tight junction protein, cause renal magnesium wasting with nephrocalcinosis. Thus, claudins may play important roles in selective paracellular conductance by determining the permeability of different epithelia.

The schlafens are members of a family of proteins of whose members are growth regulatory genes. See, e.g., Schwarz, et al. (1998) <u>Immunity</u> 9:657-668. These novel human sequences are related to the mouse Schlafen2 gene. It was observed to be differentially

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regulated in mouse IBD: Rag Hh+ (IL-10 treated) colon expression was higher than Rag Hh+ alone and mimicked the expression of Rag Hh-.

The DIRS4 has the characteristic extracellular motifs of a receptor signaling through the JAK pathway. See, e.g., Ihle, et al. (1997) Stem Cells 15(suppl. 1):105-111; Silvennoinen, et al. (1997) APMIS 105:497-509; Levy (1997) Cytokine Growth Factor Review 8:81-90; Winston and Hunter (1996) Current Biol. 6:668-671; Barrett (1996) Baillieres Clin. Gastroenterol. 10:1-15; and Briscoe, et al. (1996) Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B. Biol. Sci. 351:167-171.

The biological activities of the cytokine or other receptor subunits will be related to addition or removal of phosphate moieties to substrates, typically in a specific manner, but occasionally in a non specific manner. Substrates may be identified, or conditions for enzymatic activity may be assayed by standard methods, e.g., as described in Hardie, et al. (eds. 1995) The Protein Kinase FactBook vols. I and II, Academic Press, San Diego, CA; Hanks, et al. (1991) Meth. Enzymol. 200:38-62; Hunter, et al. (1992) Cell 70:375-388; Lewin (1990) Cell 61:743-752; Pines, et al. (1991) Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 56:449-463; and Parker, et al. (1993) Nature 363:736-738.

#### III. Nucleic Acids

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This invention contemplates use of isolated nucleic acid or fragments, e.g., which encode these or closely related proteins, or fragments thereof, e.g., to encode a corresponding polypeptide, preferably one which is biologically active. In addition, this invention covers isolated or recombinant DNAs which encode such proteins or polypeptides having characteristic sequences of the DIRS4 or the other genes. Typically, the nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing, under appropriate conditions, with a nucleic acid sequence segment shown in the appropriate SEQ ID NOs noted above, but preferably not with other genes. Said biologically active protein or polypeptide can be a full length protein, or fragment, and will typically have a segment of amino acid sequence highly homologous, e.g., exhibiting significant stretches of identity, to ones described. Further, this invention covers the use of isolated or recombinant nucleic acid, or fragments thereof, which encode proteins having fragments which are equivalent to the described proteins. The isolated nucleic acids can have

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the respective regulatory sequences in the 5' and 3' flanks, e.g., promoters, enhancers, poly-A addition signals, and others from the natural gene.

An "isolated" nucleic acid is a nucleic acid, e.g., an RNA, DNA, or a mixed polymer, which is substantially pure, e.g., separated from other components which naturally accompany a native sequence, such as ribosomes, polymerases, and flanking genomic sequences from the originating species. The term embraces a nucleic acid sequence which has been removed from its naturally occurring environment, and includes recombinant or cloned DNA isolates, which are thereby distinguishable from naturally occurring compositions, and chemically synthesized analogs or analogs biologically synthesized by heterologous systems. A substantially pure molecule includes isolated forms of the molecule, either completely or substantially pure.

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An isolated nucleic acid will generally be a homogeneous composition of molecules, but will, in some embodiments, contain heterogeneity, preferably minor. This heterogeneity is typically found at the polymer ends or portions not critical to a desired biological function or activity.

A "recombinant" nucleic acid is typically defined either by its method of production or its structure. In reference to its method of production, e.g., a product made by a process, the process is use of recombinant nucleic acid techniques, e.g., involving human intervention in the nucleotide sequence. Typically this intervention involves in vitro manipulation, although under certain circumstances it may involve more classical animal breeding techniques. Alternatively, it can be a nucleic acid made by generating a sequence comprising fusion of two fragments which are not naturally contiguous to each other, but is meant to exclude products of nature, e.g., naturally occurring mutants as found in their natural state. Thus, for example, products made by transforming cells with an unnaturally occurring vector is encompassed, as are nucleic acids comprising sequence derived using any synthetic oligonucleotide process. Such a process is often done to replace a codon with a redundant codon encoding the same or a conservative amino acid, while typically introducing or removing a restriction enzyme sequence recognition site. Alternatively, the process is performed to join together nucleic acid segments of desired functions to generate a single genetic entity comprising a desired combination of functions not found in the commonly available natural forms, e.g., encoding a fusion protein. Restriction enzyme recognition sites are often the target of such artificial

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manipulations, but other site specific targets, e.g., promoters, DNA replication sites, regulation sequences, control sequences, or other useful features may be incorporated by design. A similar concept is intended for a recombinant, e.g., fusion, polypeptide. This will include a dimeric repeat. Specifically included are synthetic nucleic acids which, by genetic code redundancy, encode equivalent polypeptides to fragments of the described sequences and fusions of sequences from various different related molecules, e.g., other cytokine receptor family members.

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A "fragment" in a nucleic acid context is a contiguous segment of at least about 17 nucleotides, generally at least 21 nucleotides, more generally at least 25 nucleotides, ordinarily at least 30 nucleotides, more ordinarily at least 35 nucleotides, often at least 39 nucleotides, more often at least 45 nucleotides, typically at least 50 nucleotides, more typically at least 55 nucleotides, usually at least 60 nucleotides, more usually at least 66 nucleotides, preferably at least 72 nucleotides, more preferably at least 79 nucleotides, and in particularly preferred embodiments will be at least 85 or more nucleotides. Typically, fragments of different genetic sequences can be compared to one another over appropriate length stretches, particularly defined segments such as the domains described below.

A nucleic acid which codes for, e.g., a DIRS4, will be particularly useful to identify genes, mRNA, and cDNA species which code for itself or closely related proteins, as well as DNAs which code for polymorphic, allelic, or other genetic variants, e.g., from different individuals or related species. Other genes will be useful as markers for particular cell types, or diagnostic of various physiological conditions. Preferred probes for such screens may, in certain circumstances, be those regions of the gene which are conserved between different polymorphic variants or which contain nucleotides which lack specificity, and will preferably be full length or nearly so. In other situations, polymorphic variant specific sequences will be more useful.

This invention further covers recombinant nucleic acid molecules and fragments having a nucleic acid sequence identical to or highly homologous to the isolated DNA set forth herein. In particular, the sequences will often be operably linked to DNA segments which control transcription, translation, and DNA replication. Alternatively, recombinant clones derived from the genomic sequences, e.g., containing introns, will be useful for transgenic studies, including, e.g., transgenic cells and organisms, and for gene therapy. See, e.g., Goodnow

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(1992) "Transgenic Animals" in Roitt (ed.) Encyclopedia of Immunology Academic Press, San Diego, pp. 1502-1504; Travis (1992) Science 256:1392-1394; Kuhn, et al. (1991) Science 254:707-710; Capecchi (1989) Science 244:1288; Robertson (1987)(ed.) Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach IRL Press, Oxford; and Rosenberg (1992) J. Clinical Oncology 10:180-199. Operable association of heterologous promoters with natural gene sequences is also provided, as are vectors encoding, e.g., the DIRS4 with a receptor partner. See, e.g., Treco, et al. WO96/29411 or USSN 08/406,030.

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Homologous, or highly identical, nucleic acid sequences, when compared to one another, e.g., DIRS4 sequences, exhibit significant similarity. The standards for homology in nucleic acids are either measures for homology generally used in the art by sequence comparison or based upon hybridization conditions. Comparative hybridization conditions are described in greater detail below.

Substantial identity in the nucleic acid sequence comparison context means either that the segments, or their complementary strands, when compared, are identical when optimally aligned, with appropriate nucleotide insertions or deletions, in at least about 60% of the nucleotides, generally at least 66%, ordinarily at least 71%, often at least 76%, more often at least 80%, usually at least 84%, more usually at least 88%, typically at least 91%, more typically at least about 93%, preferably at least about 95%, more preferably at least about 96 to 98% or more, and in particular embodiments, as high at about 99% or more of the nucleotides, including, e.g., segments encoding structural domains such as the segments described below. Alternatively, substantial identity will exist when the segments will hybridize under selective hybridization conditions, to a strand or its complement, typically using a described sequence. Typically, selective hybridization will occur when there is at least about 55% homology over a stretch of at least about 14 nucleotides, more typically at least about 65%, preferably at least about 75%, and more preferably at least about 90%. See, Kanehisa (1984) Nucl. Acids Res. 12:203-213, which is incorporated herein by reference. The length of homology comparison, as described, may be over longer stretches, and in certain embodiments will be over a stretch of at least about 17 nucleotides, generally at least about 20 nucleotides, ordinarily at least about 24 nucleotides, usually at least about 28 nucleotides, typically at least about 32 nucleotides, more typically at least about 40 nucleotides, preferably at least about 50 nucleotides, and more preferably at least about 75 to 100 or more

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nucleotides. This includes, e.g., 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 400, 500, 700, 900, and other lengths.

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Stringent conditions, in referring to homology in the hybridization context, will be stringent combined conditions of salt, temperature, organic solvents, and other parameters typically controlled in hybridization reactions. Stringent temperature conditions will usually include temperatures in excess of about 30° C, more usually in excess of about 37° C, typically in excess of about 45° C, more typically in excess of about 55° C, preferably in excess of about 65° C, and more preferably in excess of about 70° C. Stringent salt conditions will ordinarily be less than about 500 mM, usually less than about 400 mM, more usually less than about 300 mM, typically less than about 200 mM, preferably less than about 100 mM, and more preferably less than about 80 mM, even down to less than about 20 mM. However, the combination of parameters is much more important than the measure of any single parameter. See, e.g., Wetmur and Davidson (1968) J. Mol. Biol. 31:349-370, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

The isolated DNA can be readily modified by nucleotide substitutions, nucleotide deletions, nucleotide insertions, and inversions of nucleotide stretches. These modifications result in novel DNA sequences which encode this protein or its derivatives. These modified sequences can be used to produce mutant proteins (muteins) or to enhance the expression of variant species. Enhanced expression may involve gene amplification, increased transcription, increased translation, and other mechanisms. Such mutant derivatives include predetermined or site-specific mutations of the protein or its fragments, including silent mutations using genetic code degeneracy. "Mutant DIRS4" as used herein encompasses a polypeptide otherwise falling within the homology definition of the DIRS4 as set forth above, but having an amino acid sequence which differs from that of other cytokine receptor-like proteins as found in nature, whether by way of deletion, substitution, or insertion. In particular, "site specific mutant DIRS4" encompasses a protein having substantial sequence identity with a protein of SEQ ID NO:2, and typically shares most of the biological activities or effects of the forms disclosed herein.

Although site specific mutation sites are predetermined, mutants need not be site specific. Mammalian DIRS4 mutagenesis can be achieved by making amino acid insertions or deletions in the gene, coupled with expression. Substitutions, deletions, insertions, or many

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combinations may be generated to arrive at a final construct. Insertions include amino- or carboxy- terminal fusions. Random mutagenesis can be conducted at a target codon and the expressed mammalian DIRS4 mutants can then be screened for the desired activity, providing some aspect of a structure-activity relationship. Methods for making substitution mutations at predetermined sites in DNA having a known sequence are well known in the art, e.g., by M13 primer mutagenesis. See also Sambrook, et al. (1989) and Ausubel, et al. (1987 and periodic Supplements).

The mutations in the DNA normally should not place coding sequences out of reading frames and preferably will not create complementary regions that could hybridize to produce secondary mRNA structure such as loops or hairpins.

The phosphoramidite method described by Beaucage and Carruthers (1981) <u>Tetra.</u>
<u>Letts.</u> 22:1859-1862, will produce suitable synthetic DNA fragments. A double stranded fragment will often be obtained either by synthesizing the complementary strand and annealing the strand together under appropriate conditions or by adding the complementary strand using DNA polymerase with an appropriate primer sequence.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) techniques can often be applied in mutagenesis. Alternatively, mutagenesis primers are commonly used methods for generating defined mutations at predetermined sites. See, e.g., Innis, et al. (eds. 1990) PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications Academic Press, San Diego, CA; and Dieffenbach and Dveksler (1995; eds.) PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual Cold Spring Harbor Press, CSH, NY.

Antisense and other technologies for blocking expression of these genes are also available. See, e.g., Misquitta and Paterson (1999) <u>Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA</u> 96:1451-1456.

## IV. Proteins, Peptides

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As described above, the present invention encompasses primate DIRS4, e.g., whose sequences are disclosed in SEQ ID NO:2, and described above. Allelic and other variants are also contemplated, including, e.g., fusion proteins combining portions of such sequences with others, including epitope tags and functional domains. Analogous methods and applications exist directed to the other genes described herein.

The present invention also provides recombinant proteins, e.g., heterologous fusion proteins using segments from these proteins. A heterologous fusion protein is a fusion of

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proteins or segments which are naturally not normally fused in the same manner. Thus, e.g., the fusion product of a DIRS4 with another cytokine receptor is a continuous protein molecule having sequences fused in a typical peptide linkage, typically made as a single translation product and exhibiting properties, e.g., sequence or antigenicity, derived from each source peptide. A similar concept applies to heterologous nucleic acid sequences.

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In addition, new constructs may be made from combining similar functional or structural domains from other related proteins, e.g., cytokine receptors or Toll-like receptor like genes, including species variants. For example, ligand-binding or other segments may be "swapped" between different new fusion polypeptides or fragments. See, e.g., Cunningham, et al. (1989) Science 243:1330-1336; and O'Dowd, et al. (1988) J. Biol. Chem. 263:15985-15992, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. Thus, new chimeric polypeptides exhibiting new combinations of specificities will result from the functional linkage of receptor-binding specificities. For example, the ligand binding domains from other related receptor molecules may be added or substituted for other domains of this or related proteins. The resulting protein will often have hybrid function and properties. For example, a fusion protein may include a targeting domain which may serve to provide sequestering of the fusion protein to a particular subcellular organelle.

Candidate fusion partners and sequences can be selected from various sequence data bases, e.g., GenBank, c/o IntelliGenetics, Mountain View, CA; and BCG, University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Computing Group, Madison, WI, which are each incorporated herein by reference.

The present invention particularly provides muteins which bind cytokine-like ligands, and/or which are affected in signal transduction. Structural alignment of human DIRS4 with other members of the cytokine receptor family show conserved features/residues. Alignment of the human DIRS4 sequence with other members of the cytokine receptor family indicates various structural and functionally shared features. See also, Bazan, et al. (1996) Nature 379:591; Lodi, et al. (1994) Science 263:1762-1766; Sayle and Milner-White (1995) TIBS 20:374-376; and Gronenberg, et al. (1991) Protein Engineering 4:263-269. Similarly, the other genes have related family members.

Substitutions with either mouse sequences or human sequences are particularly preferred. Conversely, conservative substitutions away from the ligand binding interaction

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regions will probably preserve most signaling activities; and conservative substitutions away from the intracellular domains will probably preserve most ligand binding properties.

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"Derivatives" of the various proteins include amino acid sequence mutants, glycosylation variants, metabolic derivatives, and covalent or aggregative conjugates with other chemical moieties. Covalent derivatives can be prepared by linkage of functionalities to groups which are found in amino acid side chains or at the N- or C- termini, e.g., by means which are well known in the art. These derivatives can include, without limitation, aliphatic esters or amides of the carboxyl terminus, or of residues containing carboxyl side chains, O-acyl derivatives of hydroxyl group-containing residues, and N-acyl derivatives of the amino terminal amino acid or amino-group containing residues, e.g., lysine or arginine. Acyl groups are selected from the group of alkyl-moieties, including C3 to C18 normal alkyl, thereby forming alkanoyl aroyl species.

In particular, glycosylation alterations are included, e.g., made by modifying the glycosylation patterns of a polypeptide during its synthesis and processing, or in further processing steps. Particularly preferred means for accomplishing this are by exposing the polypeptide to glycosylating enzymes derived from cells which normally provide such processing, e.g., mammalian glycosylation enzymes. Deglycosylation enzymes are also contemplated. Also embraced are versions of the same primary amino acid sequence which have other minor modifications, including phosphorylated amino acid residues, e.g., phosphotyrosine, phosphoserine, or phosphothreonine.

A major group of derivatives are covalent conjugates of the proteins or fragments thereof with other proteins of polypeptides. These derivatives can be synthesized in recombinant culture such as N- or C-terminal fusions or by the use of agents known in the art for their usefulness in cross-linking proteins through reactive side groups. Preferred derivatization sites with cross-linking agents are at free amino groups, carbohydrate moieties, and cysteine residues.

Fusion polypeptides between the proteins and other homologous or heterologous proteins are also provided. Homologous polypeptides may be fusions between different proteins, resulting in, for instance, a hybrid protein exhibiting binding specificity for multiple different cytokine ligands, or a receptor which may have broadened or weakened specificity of substrate effect. Likewise, heterologous fusions may be constructed which would exhibit a

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combination of properties or activities of the derivative proteins. Typical examples are fusions of a reporter polypeptide, e.g., luciferase, with a segment or domain of a receptor, e.g., a ligand-binding segment, so that the presence or location of a desired ligand may be easily determined. See, e.g., Dull, et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,859,609, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Other gene fusion partners include glutathione-S-transferase (GST), bacterial \(\beta\)-galactosidase, trpE, Protein A, \(\beta\)-lactamase, alpha amylase, alcohol dehydrogenase, and yeast alpha mating factor. See, e.g., Godowski, et al. (1988) Science 241:812-816.

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The phosphoramidite method described by Beaucage and Carruthers (1981) <u>Tetra.</u> <u>Letts.</u> 22:1859-1862, will produce suitable synthetic DNA fragments. A double stranded fragment will often be obtained either by synthesizing the complementary strand and annealing the strand together under appropriate conditions or by adding the complementary strand using DNA polymerase with an appropriate primer sequence.

Such polypeptides may also have amino acid residues which have been chemically modified by phosphorylation, sulfonation, biotinylation, or the addition or removal of other moieties, particularly those which have molecular shapes similar to phosphate groups. In some embodiments, the modifications will be useful labeling reagents, or serve as purification targets, e.g., affinity ligands.

Fusion proteins will typically be made by either recombinant nucleic acid methods or by synthetic polypeptide methods. Techniques for nucleic acid manipulation and expression are described generally, for example, in Sambrook, et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A

Laboratory Manual (2d ed.), Vols. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, and Ausubel, et al. (eds. 1987 and periodic supplements) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene/Wiley, New York, which are each incorporated herein by reference. Techniques for synthesis of polypeptides are described, for example, in Merrifield (1963) J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 85:2149-2156; Merrifield (1986) Science 232: 341-347; and Atherton, et al. (1989) Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis: A Practical Approach, IRL Press, Oxford; each of which is incorporated herein by reference. See also Dawson, et al. (1994) Science 266:776-779 for methods to make larger polypeptides.

This invention also contemplates the use of derivatives of these proteins other than variations in amino acid sequence or glycosylation. Such derivatives may involve covalent or aggregative association with chemical moieties. These derivatives generally fall into three

classes: (1) salts, (2) side chain and terminal residue covalent modifications, and (3) adsorption complexes, for example with cell membranes. Such covalent or aggregative derivatives are useful as immunogens, as reagents in immunoassays, or in purification methods such as for affinity purification of a receptor or other binding molecule, e.g., an antibody. For example, a cytokine ligand can be immobilized by covalent bonding to a solid support such as cyanogen bromide-activated Sepharose, by methods which are well known in the art, or adsorbed onto polyolefin surfaces, with or without glutaraldehyde cross-linking, for use in the assay or purification of an cytokine receptor, antibodies, or other similar molecules. The ligand can also be labeled with a detectable group, for example radioiodinated by the chloramine T procedure, covalently bound to rare earth chelates, or conjugated to another fluorescent moiety for use in diagnostic assays.

A polypeptide of this invention can be used as an immunogen for the production of antisera or antibodies. These may be specific, e.g., capable of detecting or distinguishing between other related family members or various fragments thereof. The purified proteins can be used to screen monoclonal antibodies or antigen-binding fragments prepared by immunization with various forms of impure preparations containing the protein. In particular, the term "antibodies" also encompasses antigen binding fragments of natural antibodies, e.g., Fab, Fab2, Fv, etc. The purified proteins can also be used as a reagent to detect antibodies generated in response to the presence of elevated levels of expression, or immunological disorders which lead to antibody production to the endogenous receptor. Additionally, fragments may also serve as immunogens to produce the antibodies of the present invention. For example, this invention contemplates antibodies having binding affinity to or being raised against the amino acid sequences provided, fragments thereof, or various homologous peptides. In particular, this invention contemplates antibodies having binding affinity to, or having been raised against, specific fragments which are predicted to be, or actually are, exposed at the exterior protein surfaces.

The blocking of physiological response to the receptor ligands may result from the inhibition of binding of the ligand to the receptor, likely through competitive inhibition.

Antibodies to ligands may be antagonists. Thus, in vitro assays of the present invention will often use antibodies or antigen binding segments of these antibodies, or fragments attached to

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solid phase substrates. Assays will also allow for the diagnostic determination of the effects of mutations and modifications, e.g., which affect signaling or enzymatic function.

This invention also contemplates the use of competitive drug screening assays, e.g., where neutralizing antibodies to the receptor or fragments compete with a test compound for binding to a ligand or other antibody. In this manner, the neutralizing antibodies or fragments can be used to detect the presence of a polypeptide which shares one or more binding sites to a receptor and can also be used to occupy binding sites on a receptor that might otherwise bind a ligand.

#### 10 V. Making Nucleic Acids and Protein

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DNA which encodes the protein or fragments thereof can be obtained by chemical synthesis, screening cDNA libraries, or by screening genomic libraries prepared from a wide variety of cell lines or tissue samples. Natural sequences can be isolated using standard methods and the sequences provided herein. Other species counterparts can be identified by hybridization techniques, or by various PCR techniques, or combined with or by searching in sequence databases, e.g., GenBank.

This DNA can be expressed in a wide variety of host cells which can, in turn, e.g., be used to generate polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies; for binding studies; for construction and expression of modified constructs; and for structure/function studies. Variants or fragments can be expressed in host cells that are transformed or transfected with appropriate expression vectors. These molecules can be substantially free of protein or cellular contaminants, other than those derived from the recombinant host, and therefore are particularly useful in pharmaceutical compositions when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent. The protein, or portions thereof, may be expressed as fusions with other proteins.

Expression vectors are typically self-replicating DNA or RNA constructs containing the desired receptor gene or its fragments, usually operably linked to suitable genetic control elements that are recognized in a suitable host cell. These control elements are capable of effecting expression within a suitable host. The specific type of control elements necessary to effect expression will depend upon the eventual host cell used. Generally, the genetic control elements can include a prokaryotic promoter system or a eukaryotic promoter expression

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control system, and typically include a transcriptional promoter, an optional operator to control the onset of transcription, transcription enhancers to elevate the level of mRNA expression, a sequence that encodes a suitable ribosome binding site, and sequences that terminate transcription and translation. Expression vectors also usually contain an origin of replication that allows the vector to replicate independently of the host cell.

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The vectors of this invention include those which contain DNA which encodes a protein, as described, or a fragment thereof encoding a biologically active equivalent polypeptide. The DNA can be under the control of a viral promoter and can encode a selection marker. This invention further contemplates use of such expression vectors which are capable of expressing eukaryotic cDNA coding for such a protein in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, where the vector is compatible with the host and where the eukaryotic cDNA coding for the receptor is inserted into the vector such that growth of the host containing the vector expresses the cDNA in question. Usually, expression vectors are designed for stable replication in their host cells or for amplification to greatly increase the total number of copies of the desirable gene per cell. It is not always necessary to require that an expression vector replicate in a host cell, e.g., it is possible to effect transient expression of the protein or its fragments in various hosts using vectors that do not contain a replication origin that is recognized by the host cell. It is also possible to use vectors that cause integration of the protein encoding portion or its fragments into the host DNA by recombination.

Vectors, as used herein, comprise plasmids, viruses, bacteriophage, integratable DNA fragments, and other vehicles which enable the integration of DNA fragments into the genome of the host. Expression vectors are specialized vectors which contain genetic control elements that effect expression of operably linked genes. Plasmids are the most commonly used form of vector but all other forms of vectors which serve an equivalent function and which are, or become, known in the art are suitable for use herein. See, e.g., Pouwels, et al. (1985 and Supplements) Cloning Vectors: A Laboratory Manual, Elsevier, N.Y., and Rodriguez, et al. (eds. 1988) Vectors: A Survey of Molecular Cloning Vectors and Their Uses, Buttersworth, Boston, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Transformed cells are cells, preferably mammalian, that have been transformed or transfected with receptor vectors constructed using recombinant DNA techniques.

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Transformed host cells usually express the desired protein or its fragments, but for purposes of cloning, amplifying, and manipulating its DNA, do not need to express the subject protein. This invention further contemplates culturing transformed cells in a nutrient medium, thus permitting the receptor to accumulate in the cell membrane. The protein can be recovered, either from the culture or, in certain instances, from the culture medium.

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For purposes of this invention, nucleic sequences are operably linked when they are functionally related to each other. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein or participates in directing the polypeptide to the cell membrane or in secretion of the polypeptide. A promoter is operably linked to a coding sequence if it controls the transcription of the polypeptide; a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned to permit translation. Usually, operably linked means contiguous and in reading frame, however, certain genetic elements such as repressor genes are not contiguously linked but still bind to operator sequences that in turn control expression.

Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, lower eukaryotes, and higher eukaryotes. Prokaryotes include both gram negative and gram positive organisms, e.g., E. coli and B. subtilis. Lower eukaryotes include yeasts, e.g., S. cerevisiae and Pichia, and species of the genus Dictyostelium. Higher eukaryotes include established tissue culture cell lines from animal cells, both of non-mammalian origin, e.g., insect cells, and birds, and of mammalian origin, e.g., human, primates, and rodents.

Prokaryotic host-vector systems include a wide variety of vectors for many different species. As used herein, E. coli and its vectors will be used generically to include equivalent vectors used in other prokaryotes. A representative vector for amplifying DNA is pBR322 or many of its derivatives. Vectors that can be used to express the receptor or its fragments include, but are not limited to, such vectors as those containing the lac promoter (pUC-series); trp promoter (pBR322-trp); Ipp promoter (the pIN-series); lambda-pP or pR promoters (pOTS); or hybrid promoters such as ptac (pDR540). See Brosius, et al. (1988) "Expression Vectors Employing Lambda-, trp-, lac-, and Ipp-derived Promoters", in Vectors: A Survey of Molecular Cloning Vectors and Their Uses, (eds. Rodriguez and Denhardt), Buttersworth,

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Boston, Chapter 10, pp. 205-236, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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Lower eukaryotes, e.g., yeasts and <u>Dictyostelium</u>, may be transformed with DIRS4 sequence containing vectors. For purposes of this invention, the most common lower eukaryotic host is the baker's yeast, <u>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</u>. It will be used to generically represent lower eukaryotes although a number of other strains and species are also available. Yeast vectors typically consist of a replication origin (unless of the integrating type), a selection gene, a promoter, DNA encoding the receptor or its fragments, and sequences for translation termination, polyadenylation, and transcription termination. Suitable expression vectors for yeast include such constitutive promoters as 3-phosphoglycerate kinase and various other glycolytic enzyme gene promoters or such inducible promoters as the alcohol dehydrogenase 2 promoter or metallothionine promoter. Suitable vectors include derivatives of the following types: self-replicating low copy number (such as the YRp-series), self-replicating high copy number (such as the YEp-series); integrating types (such as the YIp-series), or mini-chromosomes (such as the YCp-series).

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Higher eukaryotic tissue culture cells are normally the preferred host cells for expression of the functionally active interleukin protein. In principle, many higher eukaryotic tissue culture cell lines are workable, e.g., insect baculovirus expression systems, whether from an invertebrate or vertebrate source. However, mammalian cells are preferred. Transformation or transfection and propagation of such cells has become a routine procedure. Examples of useful cell lines include HeLa cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell lines, baby rat kidney (BRK) cell lines, insect cell lines, bird cell lines, and monkey (COS) cell lines. Expression vectors for such cell lines usually include an origin of replication, a promoter, a translation initiation site, RNA splice sites (if genomic DNA is used), a polyadenylation site, and a transcription termination site. These vectors also usually contain a selection gene or amplification gene. Suitable expression vectors may be plasmids, viruses, or retroviruses carrying promoters derived, e.g., from such sources as from adenovirus, SV40, parvoviruses, vaccinia virus, or cytomegalovirus. Representative examples of suitable expression vectors include pCDNA1; pCD, see Okayama, et al. (1985) Mol. Cell Biol. 5:1136-1142; pMC1neo PolyA, see Thomas, et al. (1987) Cell 51:503-512; and a baculovirus vector such as pAC 373 or pAC 610.

For secreted proteins, an open reading frame usually encodes a polypeptide that consists of a mature or secreted product covalently linked at its N-terminus to a signal

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peptide. The signal peptide is cleaved prior to secretion of the mature, or active, polypeptide. The cleavage site can be predicted with a high degree of accuracy from empirical rules, e.g., von-Heijne (1986) Nucleic Acids Research 14:4683-4690 and Nielsen, et al. (1997) Protein Eng. 10:1-12, and the precise amino acid composition of the signal peptide often does not appear to be critical to its function, e.g., Randall, et al. (1989) Science 243:1156-1159; Kaiser et al. (1987) Science 235:312-317.

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It will often be desired to express these polypeptides in a system which provides a specific or defined glycosylation pattern. In this case, the usual pattern will be that provided naturally by the expression system. However, the pattern will be modifiable by exposing the polypeptide, e.g., an unglycosylated form, to appropriate glycosylating proteins introduced into a heterologous expression system. For example, the gene may be co-transformed with one or more genes encoding mammalian or other glycosylating enzymes. Using this approach, certain mammalian glycosylation patterns will be achievable in prokaryote or other cells.

The source of protein can be a eukaryotic or prokaryotic host expressing recombinant gene, such as is described above. The source can also be a cell line such as mouse Swiss 3T3 fibroblasts, but other mammalian cell lines are also contemplated by this invention, with the preferred cell line being from the human species.

Now that the sequences are known, the primate protein, fragments, or derivatives thereof can be prepared by conventional processes for synthesizing peptides. These include processes such as are described in Stewart and Young (1984) Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL; Bodanszky and Bodanszky (1984) The Practice of Peptide Synthesis, Springer-Verlag, New York; and Bodanszky (1984) The Principles of Peptide Synthesis, Springer-Verlag, New York; all of each which are incorporated herein by reference. For example, an azide process, an acid chloride process, an acid anhydride process, a mixed anhydride process, an active ester process (for example, p-nitrophenyl ester, N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, or cyanomethyl ester), a carbodiimidazole process, an oxidative-reductive process, or a dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCD)/additive process can be used. Solid phase and solution phase syntheses are both applicable to the foregoing processes. Similar techniques can be used with partial polypeptide sequences.

The various proteins, fragments, or derivatives are suitably prepared in accordance with the above processes as typically employed in peptide synthesis, generally either by a

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so-called stepwise process which comprises condensing an amino acid to the terminal amino acid, one by one in sequence, or by coupling peptide fragments to the terminal amino acid. Amino groups that are not being used in the coupling reaction typically must be protected to prevent coupling at an incorrect location.

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If a solid phase synthesis is adopted, the C-terminal amino acid is bound to an insoluble carrier or support through its carboxyl group. The insoluble carrier is not particularly limited as long as it has a binding capability to a reactive carboxyl group. Examples of such insoluble carriers include halomethyl resins, such as chloromethyl resin or bromomethyl resin, hydroxymethyl resins, phenol resins, tert-alkyloxycarbonylhydrazidated resins, and the like.

An amino group-protected amino acid is bound in sequence through condensation of its activated carboxyl group and the reactive amino group of the previously formed peptide or chain, to synthesize the peptide step by step. After synthesizing the complete sequence, the peptide is split off from the insoluble carrier to produce the peptide. This solid-phase approach is generally described by Merrifield, et al. (1963) in <u>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</u> 85:2149-2156, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The prepared protein and fragments thereof can be isolated and purified from the reaction mixture by means of peptide separation, e.g., by extraction, precipitation, electrophoresis, various forms of chromatography, and the like. The proteins of this invention can be obtained in varying degrees of purity depending upon desired uses. Purification can be accomplished by use of the protein purification techniques disclosed herein, see below, or by the use of the antibodies herein described in methods of immunoabsorbant affinity chromatography. This immunoabsorbant affinity chromatography is carried out by first linking the antibodies to a solid support and then contacting the linked antibodies with solubilized lysates of appropriate cells, lysates of other cells expressing the receptor, or lysates or supernatants of cells producing the protein as a result of DNA techniques, see below.

Generally, the purified protein will be at least about 40% pure, ordinarily at least about 50% pure, usually at least about 60% pure, typically at least about 70% pure, more typically at least about 80% pure, preferable at least about 90% pure and more preferably at least about 95% pure, and in particular embodiments, 97%-99% or more. Purity will usually

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be on a weight basis, but can also be on a molar basis. Different assays will be applied as appropriate.

#### VI. Antibodies

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Antibodies can be raised to the various mammalian, e.g., primate DIRS4, proteins and fragments thereof, both in naturally occurring native forms and in their recombinant forms, the difference being that antibodies to the active receptor are more likely to recognize epitopes which are only present in the native conformations. Denatured antigen detection can also be useful in, e.g., Western analysis. Anti-idiotypic antibodies are also contemplated, which would be useful as agonists or antagonists of a natural receptor or an antibody.

Antibodies, including binding fragments and single chain versions, against predetermined fragments of the protein can be raised by immunization of animals with conjugates of the fragments with immunogenic proteins. Monoclonal antibodies are prepared from cells secreting the desired antibody. These antibodies can be screened for binding to normal or defective protein, or screened for agonistic or antagonistic activity. These monoclonal antibodies will usually bind with at least a  $K_D$  of about 1 mM, more usually at least about 300  $\mu$ M, typically at least about 100 $\mu$ M, more typically at least about 30  $\mu$ M, preferably at least about 3  $\mu$ M or better.

The antibodies, including antigen binding fragments, of this invention can have significant diagnostic or therapeutic value. They can be potent agonists or antagonists, e.g., that bind to the receptor and inhibit or simulate binding to ligand, or inhibit the ability of the receptor to elicit a biological response, e.g., act on its substrate. They also can be useful as non-neutralizing antibodies or for use as markers for detection or diagnosis, and can be coupled to toxins or radionuclides to bind producing cells. Further, these antibodies can be conjugated to drugs or other therapeutic agents, either directly or indirectly by means of a linker.

The antibodies of this invention can also be useful in diagnostic applications. As capture or non-neutralizing antibodies, they might bind to the antigen without inhibiting, e.g., ligand or substrate binding. As neutralizing antibodies, they can be useful in competitive binding assays. They will also be useful in detecting or quantifying antigen. They may be

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used as reagents for Western blot analysis, or for immunoprecipitation or immunopurification of the respective protein.

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Protein fragments may be joined to other materials, particularly polypeptides, as fused or covalently joined polypeptides to be used as immunogens. Mammalian cytokine receptors, cytokines, enzymes, marker proteins, and fragments may be fused or covalently linked to a variety of immunogens, such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin, bovine serum albumin, tetanus toxoid, etc. See Microbiology, Hoeber Medical Division, Harper and Row, 1969; Landsteiner (1962) Specificity of Serological Reactions, Dover Publications, New York; and Williams, et al. (1967) Methods in Immunology and Immunochemistry, Vol. 1, Academic Press, New York; each of which are incorporated herein by reference, for descriptions of methods of preparing polyclonal antisera. A typical method involves hyperimmunization of an animal with an antigen. The blood of the animal is then collected shortly after the repeated immunizations and the gamma globulin is isolated.

In some instances, it is desirable to prepare monoclonal antibodies from various mammalian hosts, such as mice, rodents, primates, humans, etc. Description of techniques for preparing such monoclonal antibodies may be found in, e.g., Stites, et al. (eds.) <u>Basic and Clinical Immunology</u> (4th ed.), Lange Medical Publications, Los Altos, CA, and references cited therein; Harlow and Lane (1988) <u>Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual</u>, CSH Press; Goding (1986) <u>Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice</u> (2d ed.) Academic Press, New York; and particularly in Kohler and Milstein (1975) in <u>Nature</u> 256: 495-497, which discusses one method of generating monoclonal antibodies. Summarized briefly, this method involves injecting an animal with an immunogen. The animal is then sacrificed and cells taken from its spleen, which are then fused with myeloma cells. The result is a hybrid cell or "hybridoma" that is capable of reproducing <u>in vitro</u>. The population of hybridomas is then screened to isolate individual clones, each of which secrete a single antibody species to the immunogen. In this manner, the individual antibody species obtained are the products of immortalized and cloned single B cells from the immune animal generated in response to a specific site recognized on the immunogenic substance.

Other suitable techniques involve <u>in vitro</u> exposure of lymphocytes to the antigenic polypeptides or alternatively to selection of libraries of antibodies in phage or similar vectors. See, Huse, et al. (1989) "Generation of a Large Combinatorial Library of the Immunoglobulin

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Repertoire in Phage Lambda," <u>Science</u> 246:1275-1281; and Ward, et al. (1989) <u>Nature</u> 341:544-546. The polypeptides and antibodies of the present invention may be used with or without modification, including chimeric or humanized antibodies. Frequently, the polypeptides and antibodies will be labeled by joining, either covalently or non-covalently, a substance which provides for a detectable signal. A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known and are reported extensively in both the scientific and patent literature. Suitable labels include radionuclides, enzymes, substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, fluorescent moieties, chemiluminescent moieties, magnetic particles, and the like. Patents, teaching the use of such labels include U.S. Patent Nos. 3,817,837; 3,850,752; 3,939,350; 3,996,345; 4,277,437; 4,275,149; and 4,366,241. Also, recombinant or chimeric immunoglobulins may be produced, see Cabilly, U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; or made in transgenic mice, see Mendez, et al. (1997) <u>Nature Genetics</u> 15:146-156.

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The antibodies of this invention can also be used for affinity chromatography in isolating the proteins or peptides. Columns can be prepared where the antibodies are linked to a solid support, e.g., particles, such as agarose, Sephadex, or the like, where a cell lysate may be passed through the column, the column washed, followed by increasing concentrations of a mild denaturant, whereby the purified protein will be released. Conversely, the protein may be used to purify antibody by immunoselection.

The antibodies may also be used to screen expression libraries for particular expression products. Usually the antibodies used in such a procedure will be labeled with a moiety allowing easy detection of presence of antigen by antibody binding.

Antibodies raised against a protein will also be used to raise anti-idiotypic antibodies. These will be useful in detecting or diagnosing various immunological conditions related to expression of the protein or cells which express the protein. They also will be useful as agonists or antagonists of a ligand, which may be competitive inhibitors or substitutes for naturally occurring ligands.

A target protein that specifically binds to or that is specifically immunoreactive with an antibody generated against it, such as an immunogen consisting of a described amino acid sequence, is typically determined in an immunoassay. The immunoassay typically uses a polyclonal antiserum which was raised, e.g., to a protein of SEQ ID NO: 2. This antiserum is selected to have low crossreactivity against other cytokine receptor family members, e.g., IFN

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receptor subunits, preferably from the same species, and any such crossreactivity is removed by immunoabsorption prior to use in the immunoassay.

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In order to produce antisera for use in an immunoassay, the protein, e.g., of SEQ ID NO: 2, is isolated as described herein. For example, recombinant protein may be produced in a mammalian cell line. An appropriate host, e.g., an inbred strain of mice such as Balb/c, is immunized with the selected protein, typically using a standard adjuvant, such as Freund's adjuvant, and a standard mouse immunization protocol (see Harlow and Lane, supra). Alternatively, a synthetic peptide derived from the sequences disclosed herein and conjugated to a carrier protein can be used an immunogen. Polyclonal sera are collected and titered against the immunogen protein in an immunoassay, e.g., a solid phase immunoassay with the immunogen immobilized on a solid support. Polyclonal antisera with a titer of 10<sup>4</sup> or greater are selected and tested for their cross reactivity against other cytokine receptor family members, e.g., receptors aligned in Figure 1, using a competitive binding immunoassay such as the one described in Harlow and Lane, supra, at pages 570-573. Preferably at least two cytokine receptor family members are used in this determination. These cytokine receptor family members can be produced as recombinant proteins and isolated using standard molecular biology and protein chemistry techniques as described herein.

Immunoassays in the competitive binding format can be used for the crossreactivity determinations. For example, the protein of SEQ ID NO: 2 can be immobilized to a solid support. Proteins added to the assay compete with the binding of the antisera to the immobilized antigen. The ability of the above proteins to compete with the binding of the antisera to the immobilized protein is compared to selected other receptor subunits. The percent crossreactivity for the above proteins is calculated, using standard calculations. Those antisera with less than 10% crossreactivity with each of the proteins listed above are selected and pooled. The cross-reacting antibodies are then removed from the pooled antisera by immunoabsorption with the above-listed proteins.

The immunoabsorbed and pooled antisera are then used in a competitive binding immunoassay as described above to compare a second protein to the immunogen protein. In order to make this comparison, the two proteins are each assayed at a wide range of concentrations and the amount of each protein required to inhibit 50% of the binding of the antisera to the immobilized protein is determined. If the amount of the second protein

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required is less than twice the amount of the protein of the selected protein or proteins that is required, then the second protein is said to specifically bind to an antibody generated to the immunogen.

It is understood that these proteins are members of families of homologous proteins. For a particular gene product, such as the DIRS4, the term refers not only to the amino acid sequences disclosed herein, but also to other proteins that are allelic, non-allelic, or species variants. It is also understood that the terms include nonnatural mutations introduced by deliberate mutation using conventional recombinant technology such as single site mutation, or by excising short sections of DNA encoding the respective proteins, or by substituting new amino acids, or adding new amino acids. Such minor alterations typically will substantially maintain the immunoidentity of the original molecule and/or its biological activity. Thus, these alterations include proteins that are specifically immunoreactive with a designated naturally occurring DIRS4 protein. The biological properties of the altered proteins can be determined by expressing the protein in an appropriate cell line and measuring the appropriate effect, e.g., upon transfected lymphocytes. Particular protein modifications considered minor would include conservative substitution of amino acids with similar chemical properties, as described above for the cytokine receptor family as a whole. By aligning a protein optimally with the protein of the cytokine receptors and by using the conventional immunoassays described herein to determine immunoidentity, one can determine the protein compositions of the invention.

#### VII. Kits and quantitation

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Both naturally occurring and recombinant forms of the molecules of this invention are particularly useful in kits and assay methods. For example, these methods would also be applied to screening for binding activity, e.g., ligands or receptors for these proteins. Several methods of automating assays have been developed in recent years so as to permit screening of tens of thousands of compounds per year. See, e.g., a BIOMEK automated workstation, Beckman Instruments, Palo Alto, California, and Fodor, et al. (1991) Science 251:767-773, which is incorporated herein by reference. The latter describes means for testing binding by a plurality of defined polymers synthesized on a solid substrate. The development of suitable assays to screen for a ligand or agonist/antagonist homologous proteins can be greatly

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facilitated by the availability of large amounts of purified, soluble cytokine receptors in an active state such as is provided by this invention. Alternatively, production of large amounts of ligand will be useful in screening for receptor. Markers will also be available in large amounts to generate specific reagents.

Purified protein, e.g., DIRS4, can be coated directly onto plates or otherwise presented for use in the ligand or antibody screening techniques. However, non-neutralizing antibodies to these proteins can be used as capture antibodies to immobilize the respective receptor on the solid phase, useful, e.g., in diagnostic uses.

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This invention also contemplates use of, e.g., DIRS4, fragments thereof, peptides, and their fusion products in a variety of diagnostic kits and methods for detecting the presence of the protein or its ligand. Alternatively, or additionally, antibodies against the molecules may be incorporated into the kits and methods. Typically the kit will have a compartment containing either a peptide or gene segment or a reagent which recognizes one or the other. Typically, recognition reagents, in the case of peptide, would be a receptor or antibody, or in the case of a gene segment, would usually be a hybridization probe. Diagnostic applications will be useful for the markers, as described.

A preferred kit for determining the concentration of, e.g., DIRS4, in a sample would typically comprise a labeled compound, e.g., ligand or antibody, having known binding affinity for DIRS4, a source of DIRS4 (naturally occurring or recombinant) as a positive control, and a means for separating the bound from free labeled compound, for example a solid phase for immobilizing the DIRS4 in the test sample. Compartments containing reagents, and instructions, will normally be provided.

Antibodies, including antigen binding fragments, specific for mammalian claudins or schlafens or a peptide fragment, or receptor fragments are useful in diagnostic applications to detect the presence of elevated levels of protein and/or its fragments. Diagnostic assays may be homogeneous (without a separation step between free reagent and antibody-antigen complex) or heterogeneous (with a separation step). Various commercial assays exist, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA), enzyme-multiplied immunoassay technique (EMIT), substrate-labeled fluorescent immunoassay (SLFIA) and the like. For example, unlabeled antibodies can be employed by using a second antibody which is labeled and which recognizes the antibody to a

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cytokine receptor or to a particular fragment thereof. These assays have also been extensively discussed in the literature. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane (1988) <u>Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual</u>, CSH., and Coligan (ed. 1991 and periodic supplements) <u>Current Protocols In Immunology</u> Greene/Wiley, New York.

Anti-idiotypic antibodies may have similar use to serve as agonists or antagonists of cytokine receptors or ligands. These should be useful as therapeutic reagents under appropriate circumstances.

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Frequently, the reagents for diagnostic assays are supplied in kits, so as to optimize the sensitivity of the assay. For the subject invention, depending upon the nature of the assay, the protocol, and the label, either labeled or unlabeled antibody, or labeled ligand is provided. This is usually in conjunction with other additives, such as buffers, stabilizers, materials necessary for signal production such as substrates for enzymes, and the like. Preferably, the kit will also contain instructions for proper use and disposal of the contents after use. Typically the kit has compartments for each useful reagent, and will contain instructions for proper use and disposal of reagents. Desirably, the reagents are provided as a dry lyophilized powder, where the reagents may be reconstituted in an aqueous medium having appropriate concentrations for performing the assay.

The aforementioned constituents of the diagnostic assays may be used without modification or may be modified in a variety of ways. For example, labeling may be achieved by covalently or non-covalently joining a moiety which directly or indirectly provides a detectable signal. In many of these assays, a test compound, cytokine receptor, ligand, or antibodies thereto can be labeled either directly or indirectly. Possibilities for direct labeling include label groups: radiolabels such as <sup>125</sup>I, enzymes (U.S. Pat. No. 3,645,090) such as peroxidase and alkaline phosphatase, and fluorescent labels (U.S. Pat. No. 3,940,475) capable of monitoring the change in fluorescence intensity, wavelength shift, or fluorescence polarization. Both of the patents are incorporated herein by reference. Possibilities for indirect labeling include biotinylation of one constituent followed by binding to avidin coupled to one of the above label groups.

There are also numerous methods of separating the bound from the free ligand, or alternatively the bound from the free test compound. The cytokine receptor can be immobilized on various matrixes followed by washing. Suitable matrices include plastic such

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as an ELISA plate, filters, and beads. Methods of immobilizing the receptor to a matrix include, without limitation, direct adhesion to plastic, use of a capture antibody, chemical coupling, and biotin-avidin. The last step in this approach involves the precipitation of antibody/antigen complex by any of several methods including those utilizing, e.g., an organic solvent such as polyethylene glycol or a salt such as ammonium sulfate. Other suitable separation techniques include, without limitation, the fluorescein antibody magnetizable particle method described in Rattle, et al. (1984) Clin. Chem. 30(9):1457-1461, and the double antibody magnetic particle separation as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,659,678, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

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Methods for linking protein or fragments to various labels are well reported in the literature. Many of the techniques involve the use of activated carboxyl groups either through the use of carbodiimide or active esters to form peptide bonds, the formation of thioethers by reaction of a mercapto group with an activated halogen such as chloroacetyl, or an activated olefin such as maleimide, for linkage, or the like. Fusion proteins will also find use in these applications.

Another diagnostic aspect of this invention involves use of oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences taken from the sequences provided. These sequences can be used as probes for detecting levels of the respective genes or transcripts in patients suspected of having an immunological or other medical disorder. The preparation of both RNA and DNA nucleotide sequences, the labeling of the sequences, and the preferred size of the sequences has received ample description and discussion in the literature. Normally an oligonucleotide probe should have at least about 14 nucleotides, usually at least about 18 nucleotides, and the polynucleotide probes may be up to several kilobases. Various labels may be employed, most commonly radionuclides, particularly <sup>32</sup>P. However, other techniques may also be employed, such as using biotin modified nucleotides for introduction into a polynucleotide. The biotin then serves as the site for binding to avidin or antibodies, which may be labeled with a wide variety of labels, such as radionuclides, fluorescers, enzymes, or the like. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed which can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes, or DNA-protein duplexes. The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex

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can be detected. The use of probes to the novel anti-sense RNA may be carried out in conventional techniques such as nucleic acid hybridization, plus and minus screening, recombinational probing, hybrid released translation (HRT), and hybrid arrested translation (HART). This also includes amplification techniques such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Diagnostic kits which also test for the qualitative or quantitative presence of other markers are also contemplated. Diagnosis or prognosis may depend on the combination of multiple indications used as markers. Thus, kits may test for combinations of markers. See, e.g., Viallet, et al. (1989) Progress in Growth Factor Res. 1:89-97.

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## VIII. Therapeutic Utility

This invention provides reagents with significant therapeutic value. See, e.g., Levitzki (1996) Curr. Opin. Cell Biol. 8:239-244. The cytokine receptors (naturally occurring or recombinant), fragments thereof, mutein receptors, and antibodies, along with compounds identified as having binding affinity to the receptors or antibodies, should be useful in the treatment of conditions exhibiting abnormal expression of the receptors of their ligands. Such abnormality will typically be manifested by immunological or other disorders. Additionally, this invention should provide therapeutic value in various diseases or disorders associated with abnormal expression or abnormal triggering of response to the ligand. The biology of interferons, IL-10, TNFs, and TGFs are well described. Conversely, the TLRs have also been the subject of much interest, and the described homologs described herein will also be of similar interest. Associations with significant medical conditions for the claudins and schlafens is described below.

Recombinant proteins, muteins, agonist or antagonist antibodies thereto, or antibodies can be purified and then administered to a patient. These reagents can be combined for therapeutic use with additional active ingredients, e.g., in conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents, along with physiologically innocuous stabilizers and excipients. These combinations can be sterile, e.g., filtered, and placed into dosage forms as by lyophilization in dosage vials or storage in stabilized aqueous preparations. This invention also contemplates use of antibodies or binding fragments thereof which are not complement binding.

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Ligand screening using receptor or fragments thereof can be performed to identify molecules having binding affinity to the receptors. Subsequent biological assays can then be utilized to determine if a putative ligand can provide competitive binding, which can block intrinsic stimulating activity. Receptor fragments can be used as a blocker or antagonist in that it blocks the activity of ligand. Likewise, a compound having intrinsic stimulating activity can activate the receptor and is thus an agonist in that it simulates the activity of ligand, e.g., inducing signaling. This invention further contemplates the therapeutic use of antibodies to cytokine receptors as antagonists.

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Conversely, receptor screening for receptors for ligands can be performed. However, ligands can also be screened for function using biological assays, which are typically simple due to the soluble nature of the ligands.

The quantities of reagents necessary for effective therapy will depend upon many different factors, including means of administration, target site, reagent physiological life, pharmacological life, physiological state of the patient, and other medicants administered. Thus, treatment dosages should be titrated to optimize safety and efficacy. Typically, dosages used in vitro may provide useful guidance in the amounts useful for in situ administration of these reagents. Animal testing of effective doses for treatment of particular disorders will provide further predictive indication of human dosage. Various considerations are described, e.g., in Gilman, et al. (eds. 1990) Goodman and Gilman's: The Pharmacological Bases of Therapeutics, 8th Ed., Pergamon Press; and Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17th ed. (1990), Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Penn.; each of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Methods for administration are discussed therein and below, e.g., for oral, intravenous, intraperitoneal, or intramuscular administration, transdermal diffusion, and others. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers will include water, saline, buffers, and other compounds described, e.g., in the Merck Index, Merck & Co., Rahway, New Jersey. Dosage ranges would ordinarily be expected to be in amounts lower than 1 mM concentrations, typically less than about 10 µM concentrations, usually less than about 100 nM, preferably less than about 10 pM (picomolar), and most preferably less than about 1 fM (femtomolar), with an appropriate carrier. Slow release formulations, or slow release apparatus will often be utilized for continuous administration.

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Cytokines, receptors, fragments thereof, and antibodies or its fragments, antagonists, and agonists, may be administered directly to the host to be treated or, depending on the size of the compounds, it may be desirable to conjugate them to carrier proteins such as ovalbumin or serum albumin prior to their administration. Therapeutic formulations may be administered in many conventional dosage formulations. While it is possible for the active ingredient to be administered alone, it is preferable to present it as a pharmaceutical formulation. Formulations comprise at least one active ingredient, as defined above, together with one or more acceptable carriers thereof. Each carrier must be both pharmaceutically and physiologically acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients and not injurious to the patient. Formulations include those suitable for oral, rectal, nasal, or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal) administration. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by methods well known in the art of pharmacy. See, e.g., Gilman, et al. (eds. 1990) Goodman and Gilman's: The Pharmacological Bases of Therapeutics, 8th Ed., Pergamon Press; and Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17th ed. (1990), Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Penn.; Avis, et al. (eds. 1993) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Parenteral Medications Dekker, NY; Lieberman, et al. (eds. 1990) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Tablets Dekker, NY; and Lieberman, et al. (eds. 1990) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Disperse Systems Dekker, NY. The therapy of this invention may be combined with or used in association with other therapeutic agents, e.g., agonists or antagonists of other cytokine receptor family members.

### IX. Screening

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Drug screening using DIRS4, TLR-L receptors, or fragments thereof can be performed to identify compounds having binding affinity to the receptor subunits, including isolation of associated components. See, e.g., Emory and Schlegel (1996) <u>Cost-Effective Strategies for Automated and Accelerated High-Throughput Screening</u> IBC, Inc., Southborough, MA. Subsequent biological assays can then be utilized to determine if the compound has intrinsic stimulating activity and is therefore a blocker or antagonist in that it blocks the activity of the ligand. Likewise, a compound having intrinsic stimulating activity can activate the receptor and is thus an agonist in that it simulates the activity of a cytokine ligand. This invention

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further contemplates the therapeutic use of antibodies to the receptor as cytokine agonists or antagonists.

Conversely, for ligands, receptors may be screened. Orphan receptor subunits, or testing of known receptor subunits in known or novel pairings may be performed.

One method of drug screening utilizes eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells which are stably transformed with recombinant DNA molecules expressing the DIRS4 or TLR-L receptors. Cells may be isolated which express a receptor in isolation from other functional receptors, or in combination with other specific subunits. Such cells, either in viable or fixed form, can be used for standard ligand/receptor binding assays. See also, Parce, et al. (1989) Science 246:243-247; and Owicki, et al. (1990) Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 87:4007-4011, which describe sensitive methods to detect cellular responses. Competitive assays are particularly useful, where the cells (source of putative ligand) are contacted and incubated with a labeled receptor or antibody having known binding affinity to the ligand, such as 125<sub>I</sub>antibody, and a test sample whose binding affinity to the binding composition is being measured. The bound and free labeled binding compositions are then separated to assess the degree of ligand binding. The amount of test compound bound is inversely proportional to the amount of labeled receptor binding to the known source. Any one of numerous techniques can be used to separate bound from free ligand to assess the degree of ligand binding. This separation step could typically involve a procedure such as adhesion to filters followed by washing, adhesion to plastic followed by washing, or centrifugation of the cell membranes. Viable cells could also be used to screen for the effects of drugs on cytokine mediated functions, e.g., second messenger levels, i.e., Ca++; cell proliferation; inositol phosphate pool changes; and others. Some detection methods allow for elimination of a separation step, e.g., a proximity sensitive detection system. Calcium sensitive dyes will be useful for detecting Ca<sup>++</sup> levels, with a fluorimeter or a fluorescence cell sorting apparatus.

### X. Ligands

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The descriptions of the DIRS4 and TLR-L receptors herein provide means to identify ligands, as described above. Such ligand should bind specifically to the respective receptor with reasonably high affinity. Various constructs are made available which allow either labeling of the receptor to detect its ligand. For example, directly labeling cytokine receptor,

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fusing onto it markers for secondary labeling, e.g., FLAG or other epitope tags, etc., will allow detection of receptor. This can be histological, as an affinity method for biochemical purification, or labeling or selection in an expression cloning approach. A two-hybrid selection system may also be applied making appropriate constructs with the available cytokine receptor sequences. See, e.g., Fields and Song (1989) Nature 340:245-246.

Generally, descriptions of cytokine receptors will be analogously applicable to individual specific embodiments directed to DIRS4 or TLR-L reagents and compositions. Conversely, soluble ligands, e.g., TNFs and TGFs, will be characterized for biological activity.

The broad scope of this invention is best understood with reference to the following examples, which are not intended to limit the inventions to the specific embodiments.

### **EXAMPLES**

### I. General Methods

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Some of the standard methods are described or referenced, e.g., in Maniatis, et al. (1982) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Press; Sambrook, et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, (2d ed.), vols. 1-3, CSH Press, NY; Ausubel, et al., Biology, Greene Publishing Associates, Brooklyn, NY; or Ausubel, et al. (1987 and Supplements) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene/Wiley, New York. Methods for protein purification include such methods as ammonium sulfate precipitation, column chromatography, electrophoresis, centrifugation, crystallization, and others. See, e.g., Ausubel, et al. (1987 and periodic supplements); Coligan, et al. (ed. 1996) and periodic supplements, Current Protocols In Protein Science Greene/Wiley, New York; Deutscher (1990) "Guide to Protein Purification" in Methods in Enzymology, vol. 182, and other volumes in this series; and manufacturer's literature on use of protein purification products, e.g., Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J., or Bio-Rad, Richmond, CA. Combination with recombinant techniques allow fusion to appropriate segments, e.g., to a FLAG sequence or an equivalent which can be fused via a protease-removable sequence. See, e.g., Hochuli (1989) Chemische Industrie 12:69-70; Hochuli (1990) "Purification of Recombinant Proteins with Metal Chelate Absorbent" in Setlow (ed.) Genetic Engineering.

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<u>Principle and Methods</u> 12:87-98, Plenum Press, N.Y.; and Crowe, et al. (1992) <u>QIAexpress:</u> The High Level Expression & Protein Purification System QUIAGEN, Inc., Chatsworth, CA.

Computer sequence analysis is performed, e.g., using available software programs, including those from the GCG (U. Wisconsin) and GenBank sources. Public sequence databases were also used, e.g., from GenBank and others.

Many techniques applicable to IL-10 or IL-12 receptors may be applied to the DIRS4 or other receptor subunits, as described, e.g., in USSN 08/110,683 (IL-10 receptor), which is incorporated herein by reference.

### 10 II. Computational Analysis

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Human sequences were identified from genomic sequence database using, e.g., the BLAST server (Altschul, et al. (1994) Nature Genet. 6:119-129). Standard analysis programs may be used to evaluate structure, e.g., PHD (Rost and Sander (1994) Proteins 19:55-72) and DSC (King and Sternberg (1996) Protein Sci. 5:2298-2310). Standard comparison software includes, e.g., Altschul, et al. (1990) J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-10; Waterman (1995) Introduction to Computational Biology: Maps. Sequences, and Genomes Chapman & Hall; Lander and Waterman (eds. 1995) Calculating the Secrets of Life: Applications of the Mathematical Sciences in Molecular Biology National Academy Press; and Speed and Waterman (eds. 1996) Genetic Mapping and DNA Sequencing (Ima Volumes in Mathematics and Its Applications, Vol 81) Springer Verlag.

### III. Cloning of full-length cDNAs; Chromosomal localization

PCR primers derived from the sequences are used to probe a human cDNA library. Full length cDNAs for primate, rodent, or other species DIRS4 are cloned, e.g., by DNA hybridization screening of \_gt10 phage. PCR reactions are conducted using T. aquaticus Taqplus DNA polymerase (Stratagene) under appropriate conditions.

Chromosome spreads are prepared. In situ hybridization is performed on chromosome preparations obtained from phytohemagglutinin-stimulated human lymphocytes cultured for 72 h. 5-bromodeoxyuridine was added for the final seven hours of culture (60 g/ml of medium), to ensure a posthybridization chromosomal banding of good quality.

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A PCR fragment, amplified with the help of primers, is cloned into an appropriate vector. The vector is labeled by nick-translation with <sup>3</sup>H. The radiolabeled probe is hybridized to metaphase spreads at final concentration of 200 ng/ml of hybridization solution as described in Mattei, et al. (1985) Hum. Genet. 69:327-331.

After coating with nuclear track emulsion (KODAK NTB<sub>2</sub>), slides are exposed. To avoid any slipping of silver grains during the banding procedure, chromosome spreads are first stained with buffered Giemsa solution and metaphase photographed. R-banding is then performed by the fluorochrome-photolysis-Giemsa (FPG) method and metaphases rephotographed before analysis. Alternatively, mapped sequence tags may be searched in a database.

Similar appropriate methods are used for other species.

### IV. Localization of mRNA

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Human multiple tissue (Cat # 1, 2) and cancer cell line blots (Cat # 7757-1), containing approximately 2 μg of poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA per lane, are purchased from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA). Probes are radiolabeled with[α-32P] dATP, e.g., using the Amersham Rediprime random primer labeling kit (RPN1633). Prehybridization and hybridizations are performed at 65° C in 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 7% SDS, 0.5 M EDTA (pH 8.0). High stringency washes are conducted, e.g., at 65° C with two initial washes in 2 x SSC, 0.1% SDS for 40 min followed by a subsequent wash in 0.1 x SSC, 0.1% SDS for 20 min. Membranes are then exposed at -70° C to X-Ray film (Kodak) in the presence of intensifying screens. More detailed studies by cDNA library Southerns are performed with selected human DIRS4 clones to examine their expression in hemopoietic or other cell subsets.

Alternatively, two appropriate primers are selected, e.g., from the tables. RT-PCR is used on an appropriate mRNA sample selected for the presence of message to produce a cDNA, e.g., a sample which expresses the gene.

Full length clones may be isolated by hybridization of cDNA libraries from appropriate tissues pre-selected by PCR signal. Northern blots can be performed.

Message for genes encoding each gene will be assayed by appropriate technology, e.g., PCR, immunoassay, hybridization, or otherwise. Tissue and organ cDNA preparations are

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available, e.g., from Clontech, Mountain View, CA. Identification of sources of natural expression are useful, as described. And the identification of functional receptor subunit pairings will allow for prediction of what cells express the combination of receptor subunits which will result in a physiological responsiveness to each of the cytokine ligands.

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For mouse distribution, e.g., Southern Analysis can be performed: DNA (5 µg) from a primary amplified cDNA library was digested with appropriate restriction enzymes to release the inserts, run on a 1% agarose gel and transferred to a nylon membrane (Schleicher and Schuell, Keene, NH).

Samples for mouse mRNA isolation may include: resting mouse fibroblastic L cell line (C200); Braf:ER (Braf fusion to estrogen receptor) transfected cells, control (C201); T cells, TH1 polarized (Mel14 bright, CD4+ cells from spleen, polarized for 7 days with IFN-y and anti IL-4: T200): T cells, TH2 polarized (Mel14 bright, CD4+ cells from spleen, polarized for 7 days with IL-4 and anti-IFN-γ; T201); T cells, highly TH1 polarized (see Openshaw, et al. (1995) J. Exp. Med. 182:1357-1367; activated with anti-CD3 for 2, 6, 16 h pooled; T202); T cells, highly TH2 polarized (see Openshaw, et al. (1995) J. Exp. Med. 182:1357-1367; activated with anti-CD3 for 2, 6, 16 h pooled; T203); CD44- CD25+ pre T cells, sorted from thymus (T204); TH1 T cell clone D1.1, resting for 3 weeks after last stimulation with antigen (T205); TH1 T cell clone D1.1, 10 µg/ml ConA stimulated 15 h (T206); TH2 T cell clone CDC35, resting for 3 weeks after last stimulation with antigen (T207); TH2 T cell clone CDC35, 10 µg/ml ConA stimulated 15 h (T208); Mel14+ naive T cells from spleen, resting (T209); Mel14+ T cells, polarized to Th1 with IFN-y/IL-12/anti-IL-4 for 6, 12, 24 h pooled (T210); Mel14+ T cells, polarized to Th2 with IL-4/anti-IFN-γ for 6, 13, 24 h pooled (T211); unstimulated mature B cell leukemia cell line A20 (B200); unstimulated B cell line CH12 (B201): unstimulated large B cells from spleen (B202); B cells from total spleen, LPS activated (B203); metrizamide enriched dendritic cells from spleen, resting (D200); dendritic cells from bone marrow, resting (D201); monocyte cell line RAW 264.7 activated with LPS 4 h (M200); bone-marrow macrophages derived with GM and M-CSF (M201); macrophage cell line J774, resting (M202); macrophage cell line J774 + LPS + anti-IL-10 at 0.5, 1, 3, 6, 12 h pooled (M203); macrophage cell line J774 + LPS + IL-10 at 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 12 h pooled (M204); aerosol challenged mouse lung tissue, Th2 primers, aerosol OVA challenge 7, 14, 23 h pooled (see Garlisi, et al. (1995) Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology 75:75-83; X206);

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Nippostrongulus-infected lung tissue (see Coffman, et al. (1989) <u>Science</u> 245:308-310; X200); total adult lung, normal (O200); total lung, rag-1 (see Schwarz, et al. (1993) <u>Immunodeficiency</u> 4:249-252; O205); IL-10 K.O. spleen (see Kuhn, et al. (1991) <u>Cell</u> 75:263-274; X201); total adult spleen, normal (O201); total spleen, rag-1 (O207); IL-10 K.O. Peyer's patches (O202); total Peyer's patches, normal (O210); IL-10 K.O. mesenteric lymph nodes (X203); total mesenteric lymph nodes, normal (O211); IL-10 K.O. colon (X203); total colon, normal (O212); NOD mouse pancreas (see Makino, et al. (1980) <u>Jikken Dobutsu</u> 29:1-13; X205); total thymus, rag-1 (O208); total kidney, rag-1 (O209); total heart, rag-1 (O202); total brain, rag-1 (O203); total testes, rag-1 (O204); total liver, rag-1 (O206); rat normal joint tissue (O300); and rat arthritic joint tissue (X300).

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Samples for human mRNA isolation may include: peripheral blood mononuclear cells (monocytes, T cells, NK cells, granulocytes, B cells), resting (T100); peripheral blood mononuclear cells, activated with anti-CD3 for 2, 6, 12 h pooled (T101); T cell, TH0 clone Mot 72, resting (T102); T cell, TH0 clone Mot 72, activated with anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 for 3, 6, 12 h pooled (T103); T cell, TH0 clone Mot 72, anergic treated with specific peptide for 2, 7, 12 h pooled (T104); T cell, TH1 clone HY06, resting (T107); T cell, TH1 clone HY06, activated with anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 for 3, 6, 12 h pooled (T108); T cell, TH1 clone HY06, anergic treated with specific peptide for 2, 6, 12 h pooled (T109); T cell, TH2 clone HY935, resting (T110); T cell, TH2 clone HY935, activated with anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 for 2, 7, 12 h pooled (T111); T cells CD4+CD45RO- T cells polarized 27 days in anti-CD28, IL-4, and anti IFN-γ, TH2 polarized, activated with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 4 h (T116); T cell tumor lines Jurkat and Hut78, resting (T117); T cell clones, pooled AD130.2, Tc783.12, Tc783.13, Tc783.58, Tc782.69, resting (T118); T cell random γδ T cell clones, resting (T119); Splenocytes, resting (B100); Splenocytes, activated with anti-CD40 and IL-4 (B101); B cell EBV lines pooled WT49, RSB, JY, CVIR, 721.221, RM3, HSY, resting (B102); B cell line JY, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (B103); NK 20 clones pooled, resting (K100); NK 20 clones pooled, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 6 h (K101); NKL clone, derived from peripheral blood of LGL leukemia patient, IL-2 treated (K106); NK cytotoxic clone 640-A30-1, resting (K107); hematopoietic precursor line TF1, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (C100); U937 premonocytic line, resting (M100); U937 premonocytic line, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (M101);

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elutriated monocytes, activated with LPS, IFNy, anti-IL-10 for 1, 2, 6, 12, 24 h pooled (M102); elutriated monocytes, activated with LPS, IFNy, IL-10 for 1, 2, 6, 12, 24 h pooled (M103); elutriated monocytes, activated with LPS, IFNy, anti-IL-10 for 4, 16 h pooled (M106); elutriated monocytes, activated with LPS, IFNy, IL-10 for 4, 16 h pooled (M107); elutriated monocytes, activated LPS for 1 h (M108); elutriated monocytes, activated LPS for 6 h (M109); DC 70% CD1a+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNFα 12 days, resting (D101); DC 70% CD1a+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNFα 12 days, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1 hr (D102); DC 70% CD1a+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNFα 12 days, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 6 hr (D103); DC 95% CD1a+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNF 12 days FACS sorted, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (D104); DC 95% CD14+. ex CD34+ GM-CSF, TNFα 12 days FACS sorted, activated with PMA and ionomycin 1, 6 hr pooled (D105); DC CD1a+ CD86+, from CD34+ GM-CSF, TNF 12 days FACS sorted, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (D106); DC from monocytes GM-CSF, IL-4 5 days, resting (D107); DC from monocytes GM-CSF, IL-4 5 days, resting (D108); DC from monocytes GM-CSF, IL-4 5 days, activated LPS 4, 16 h pooled (D109); DC from monocytes GM-CSF, IL-4 5 days, activated TNFα, monocyte supe for 4, 16 h pooled (D110); leiomyoma L11 benign tumor (X101); normal myometrium M5 (O115); malignant leiomyosarcoma GS1 (X103); lung fibroblast sarcoma line MRC5, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (C101); kidney epithelial carcinoma cell line CHA, activated with PMA and ionomycin for 1, 6 h pooled (C102); kidney fetal 28 wk male (O100); lung fetal 28 wk male (O101); liver fetal 28 wk male (O102); heart fetal 28 wk male (O103); brain fetal 28 wk male (O104); gallbladder fetal 28 wk male (O106); small intestine fetal 28 wk male (O107); adipose tissue fetal 28 wk male (O108); ovary fetal 25 wk female (O109); uterus fetal 25 wk female (O110); testes fetal 28 wk male (O111); spleen fetal 28 wk male (O112); adult placenta 28 wk (O113); and tonsil inflamed, from 12 year old (X100).

For the DIRS4, southern blot analysis revealed expression in several cDNA libraries, including resting MOT72 (Th0 clone); resting, activated, and anti-peptide HY06 (Th1 clone); activated T cells CD4+, Th2 polarized; resting pooled T cell clones; resting and activated splenocytes; resting EBV B cells; activated JY (B cell line); cytotoxic NK cells; TF1 cells; resting and activated U937 cells; monocytes treated with anti-IL-10; monocytes (anti-IL-10 and IL-10 stimulated); activated monocytes; dendritic cells (activated and resting); MRC5

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(lung fibroblast sarcoma line); CHA (kidney epithelial carcinoma line); normal and asthmatic monkey lung; normal and smoker lung; normal colon; fetal lung; liver; gall bladder; and small intestine. There were two transcript sizes, about 500 bp and about 1.8 kb bands, suggesting two different transcripts, possibly soluble and membrane spanning forms.

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The primate, e.g., human, TNFx expression, by PCR, is high in allergic lung and normal lung; much lower in adult placenta, fetal spleen, and normal skin. Essentially no expression in gut samples and fetal organs. In cells, high expression was detected in resting HY06 cells and TF-1; lower in activated HY06 cell and JY cells, and no significant expression in the other human samples tested, e.g., most in the list above. Table 1 shows additional TaqMan expression data for human TNFx.

Table 1:

LIBRARY	Ct_gene	LIBRARY	Ct_gene
PBMC resting	44.64	mono + anti-IL-10	22.47
PBMC activated	40.48	mono + IL-10	21.04
Mot 72 resting	26.29	M1	40.52
Mot 72 activated	24.51	M6	21.75
Mot 72 anti-peptide	20.72	70% DC resting	26.27
HY06 resting	15.86	D1	37.94
HY06 activated	18.3	D6	25.05
HY06 anti-peptide	24.27	CD1a+ 95%	26.87
HY935 resting	25.97	CD14+ 95%	35.17
HY935 activated	25.03	CD1a+ CD86+	27.48
B21 resting	26.3	DC/GM/IL-4	32.33
B21 activated	24.53	DC LPS	27.81
Tc gamma delta	45	DC mix	27.32
Jurkat resting pSPORT	45	fetal kidney	26.41
Jurkat activated pSPORT	28.09	fetal lung	31.16
Splenocytes resting	23.51	fetal liver	26.28
Splenocytes activated	26.19	fetal heart	34.28
Bc	23.88	fetal brain	25.02
JY	19.29	fetal small intestine	37.89
NK pool	38.21	fetal adipose tissue	26.41
NK pool activated	37.54	fetal ovary	37.49
NKA6 pSPORT	34.39	fetal uterus	26.03
NKL/IL-2	25.71	fetal testes	36.65
NK cytotox.	23.28	fetal spleen	23.2
NK non cytotox.	26.35	adult placenta	24.06
U937/CD004 resting	28.18	inflammed tonsil	26.21
U937 activated	26.21	TF1	23.48
C-	27	MRC5	33.99

LIBRARY	Ct_gene	LIBRARY	Ct_gene
C+	23.13	СНА	28.27
mast cell pME	28.65	Taq_control_genomic_2	50
TC1080 CD28- pMET7	38.1	Crohns colon 403242A	28.32
RV-C30 TR1 pMET7	24.97	lung 080698-2	27.42
DC resting mono-derived	28.12	18 hr. Ascaris lung	28.06
DC CD40L activ. mono-deriv.	27.07	hi dose IL-4 lung	34.01
DC resting CD34-derived	28.9	normal colon #22	44.6
DC TNF/TGFb act CD34-der.	36.74	ulcerative colitis colon #26	38.12
allergic lung #19	20.21	normal thyroid	28.14
Pneumocystis carnii lung #20	36.33	Hashimotos thyroiditis	36.88
RA synovium pool	28	normal skin	24.12
Psoriasis skin	32.37	Crohns colon 4003197A	30.31
normal lung	35.68	lung 121897-1	36.25
4 hr. Ascaris lung	31.45	Crohns colon 9609C144	27.49
24 hr. Ascaris lung	26.34	A549 unstim.	28.03
normal lung pool	22.21	A549 activated	24.1
Taq_control_genomic_1	50	Taq_control_water	50

The rodent, e.g., mouse, TNFx is highly expressed in 5 month ApoE KO mouse aorta; C57B6 3 wk polarized Th1 cells; and C57B6 3 wk polarized Th2 cells. It is less highly expressed in Balb/c 3 wk polarized Th2 cells, LPS treated spleen, and various other Th2 polarized populations. In tissues, by PCR, it is expressed highly in TNK KO spleen, NZB/W spleen, NZB/W kidney, NZB/W spleen, GF ears/skin; rag-1 testis, w.t. C57B6 spleen, w.t. C57B6 pancreas, and 2 mo. lung. It is expressed at lower levels in influenza lung, rag-1 lung, rag-1 spleen, spinal cord samples, lung samples, stomach, and lymph nodes. Table 2 shows additional TaqMan expression data for mouse TNFx.

Table 2:

LIBRARY	Ct_gene	LIBRARY	Ct_gene
L cell	26	rag-1 brain	24.47
TH1 7 day	26.63	rag-1 testes	38.4
TH2 7 day	24.56	rag-1 lung	22.81
TH1 3 week Balb/C	39.09	rag-1 liver	36.69
TH2 3 week Balb/C	24.48	rag-1 spleen	24.23
preT	36.92	rag-1 thymus	23.91
D1.1 resting	32.74	rag-1 kidney	22.32
D1.1 con A stim.	37.76	w.t. Peyers patches	25.48
CDC35 resting	30.8	w.t. mesenteric lymph nodes	25.59
CDC35 con A stim.	41.92	w.t. colon	28.7
Mel 14+ naive T	28.16	Braf:ER (-) oligo dT	38.53
Mel14+ TH1	29.2	TH1 3 week C57 Bl/6	23.12
Mel 14+ TH2	25.02	TH2 3 week C57 Bl/6	22.54
A20	37.61	TH1 3 week Balb/C fresh	28.02
CH12	25.29	TH2 3 week Balb/C fresh	37.73
lg. B cell	30.34	b.m. DC (YJL) resting	27.99
LPS spleen	24.04	b.m. DC (YJL) aCD40 stim.	40.47
macrophage	28.6	b.m. $mf + LPS + aIL-10R$	29.74
J774 resting	39.73	b.m. $mf + LPS + IL-10$	27.67
J774 +LPS + anti-IL-10	36.51	peritoneal mf	37.02
J774 +LPS + IL-10	40.53	MC-9/MCP-12 pMET7	39.68
Nippo-infected lung	25.87	EC	40.13
IL-10 K.O. spleen	24.18	EC + TNFa	40.54
IL-10 K.O. colon	36.97	bEnd3 + TNFa	41.26
asthmatic lung	26.61	bEnd3 + TNFa + IL-10	38.35
w.t. lung	24.06	ApoE aorta 5 month	21.03
w.t. spleen	28.87	ApoE aorta 12 month	34.28
rag-1 heart	26.48	NZ B/W kidney	21.02

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LIBRARY	Ct_gene	LIBRARY	Ct_g	gene
Nippo IL-4 K.O. lung	28.59	NZ B/W spleen		21.2
Nippo anti IL-5 lung	25.73	tolerized & challenged lung		27.17
Influenza lung	23.93	Aspergillus lung		23.32
b common lung 2 month	24.53	Taq_control_water		50
IL-10 K.O. stomach	29.87	Taq_control_genomic_1		50
IL-10 K.O. MLN aIL-12	26.58	Taq_control_genomic_2		50
IL-10 K.O. MLN +IL-10	25.89	w.t. d17 spinal cord EAE model		22.87
Rag-2 Hh- colon	29.2	TNF K.O. d17 spinal cord EAE		22.84
		model		
Rag-2 Hh+ colon	27.1	TNF K.O. spinal cord		23.27
IL-7 K.O./Rag-2 Hh- colon	40	TNF K.O. spleen		20.78
IL-7 K.O./Rag-2 Hh+ colon	40	G.F. ears (skin)		20.7
transfer model IBD	28.1	w.t. spinal cord		22.74
w.t. C57 Bl/6 aorta	39.38	8 w.t. C57 Bl/6 spleen		22.15
w.t. thymus	27.05	w.t. C57 Bl/6 pancreas		24.75
w.t. stomach	26.49	MM2/MM3 activated. pME		37.67
MM2/MM3 resting pME	37.62	2		

The primate, e.g., human, TNFy is expressed in fetal adipose tissue and fetal ovary. It is expressed at a lower level in fetal brain, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, RA synovium pool, adult placenta, and fetal uterus. It is expressed at lower levels in fetal kidney, normal thyroid, and detectable in Crohn's colon, psoriasis skin, and fetal lung. It is essentially undetectable in other organs evaluated, including various Ascaris challenged lung samples. In cell libraries, it is expressed in TF-1 cells, and much lower in CHA cells, and was not significantly expressed in other cell lines tested. Table 3 provides additional TaqMan expression data for human TNFy.

Table 3:

LIBRARY	Ct_gene	LIBRARY	Ct_gene
PBMC resting	45	mono + IL-10	42.96
PBMC activated	44.16	M1	41.25
Mot 72 resting	42.47	M6	45
Mot 72 activated	28.59	70% DC resting	40.37
Mot 72 anti-peptide	42.47	D1	28.94
HY06 resting	43.19	D6	28.38
HY06 activated	41.48	CD1a+ 95%	25.63
HY06 anti-peptide	43.28	CD14+ 95%	28.36
HY935 resting	45	CD1a+ CD86+	28.67
HY935 activated	43.62	DC/GM/IL-4	45
B21 resting	41.73	DC LPS	38.8
B21 activated	44.35	DC mix	26.53
Tc gamma delta	43.21	fetal kidney	27.98
Jurkat resting pSPORT	23.44	fetal lung	30.57
Jurkat activated pSPORT	25.19	fetal liver	43.92
Splenocytes resting	38.72	e fetal heart	40.84
Splenocytes activated	44.09	fetal brain	26.02
Bc	44.83	s fetal small intestine	40.05
ЈУ	43.05	fetal adipose tissue	23.63
NK pool	39.09	fetal ovary	25.85
NK pool activated	44.32	2 fetal uterus	27.57
NKA6 pSPORT	42.8	3 fetal testes	45
NKL/IL-2	45	fetal spleen	39.08
NK cytotox.	44.79	adult placenta	28.05
NK non cytotox.	4.	inflammed tonsil	45
U937/CD004 resting	24.17	7 TF1	22.09
U937 activated	24.4	I MRC5	26.18
C-	40.3	3 CHA	19.22
C+	41.1	7 mast cell pME	43.93

LIBRARY	Ct_gene	LIBRARY	Ct_gene
mono + anti-IL-10	45	TC1080 CD28- pMET7	41.62
DC resting mono-derived	45	RV-C30 TR1 pMET7	42.76
DC CD40L activ. mono-deriv.	45	4 hr. Ascaris lung	45
DC resting CD34-derived	45	24 hr. Ascaris lung	45
DC TNF/TGFb act CD34-der.	39.71	normal lung pool	45
allergic lung #19	43.22	normal skin	42.69
Pneumocystis carnii lung #20	43.81	Crohns colon 4003197A	29.82
normal colon #22	43.66	lung 121897-1	45
ulcerative colitis colon #26	45	Crohns colon 9609C144	41.86
normal thyroid	27.71	A549 unstim.	27.09
Hashimotos thyroiditis	27.4	A549 activated	29.01
RA synovium pool	28	Taq_control_water	50
Psoriasis skin	31.49	Taq_control_genomic_1	50
normal lung	45	Taq_control_genomic_2	50
Crohns colon 403242A	33.18	18 hr. Ascaris lung	44.16
lung 080698-2	30.01	hi dose IL-4 lung	43.59

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Table 4 provides TaqMan expression data for rodent, e.g., moust TNFy.

LIBRARY	Ct_gene	LIBRARY	Ct_gene
L cell	40	rag-1 lung	40
TH1 7 day	40	rag-1 liver	40
TH2 7 day	27.11	rag-1 spleen	23.97
TH1 3 week Balb/C	40	rag-1 thymus	26.29
TH2 3 week Balb/C	26.95	rag-1 kidney	40
preT	40	w.t. Peyers patches	27.04
D1.1 resting	40	w.t. mesenteric lymph nodes	40
D1.1 con A stim.	40	w.t. colon	26.63
CDC35 resting	40	Braf:ER (-) oligo dT	40
CDC35 con A stim.	39.83	TH1 3 week C57 Bl/6	26.78
Mel 14+ naive T	40	TH2 3 week C57 Bl/6	40
Mel14+ TH1	40	TH1 3 week Balb/C fresh	40
Mel 14+ TH2	31.22	TH2 3 week Balb/C fresh	40
A20	27.39	b.m. DC (YJL) resting	40
CH12	28.18	b.m. DC (YJL) aCD40 stim.	40
lg. B cell	26.35	b.m. $mf + LPS + aIL-10R$	40
LPS spleen	21.58	b.m. mf + LPS + IL-10	40
macrophage	40	peritoneal mf	40
J774 resting	24.99	MC-9/MCP-12 pMET7	40
J774 +LPS + anti-IL-10	28.41	EC	40
J774 +LPS + IL-10	27.57	EC + TNFa	40
Nippo-infected lung	26.98	bEnd3 + TNFa	40
IL-10 K.O. spleen	25.43	bEnd3 + TNFa + IL-10	40
IL-10 K.O. colon	23.68	ApoE aorta 5 month	35.16
asthmatic lung	37.45	ApoE aorta 12 month	35.47
w.t. lung	40	NZ B/W kidney	37.17
w.t. spleen	39.95	NZ B/W spleen	25.25
rag-1 heart	40	tolerized & challenged lung	40
rag-1 brain	40	Aspergillus lung	39.26

LIBRARY	Ct_gene	LIBRARY	Ct_gene
rag-1 testes	40	Nippo IL-4 K.O. lung	26.13
Influenza lung	37.13	Nippo anti IL-5 lung	34.73
b common lung 2 month	39.33	w.t. thymus	40
IL-10 K.O. stomach	27.3	w.t. stomach	30.14
IL-10 K.O. MLN aIL-12	40	MM2/MM3 resting pME	40
IL-10 K.O. MLN +IL-10	37.97	MM2/MM3 activated. pME	40
Rag-2 Hh- colon	26.95	Taq_control_water	50
Rag-2 Hh+ colon	22.94	Taq_control_genomic_1	50
IL-7 K.O./Rag-2 Hh- colon	26.77	Taq_control_genomic_2	50
IL-7 K.O./Rag-2 Hh+ colon	24.24	w.t. d17 spinal cord EAE	40
		model	
transfer model IBD	23.01	TNF K.O. d17 spinal cord	40
		EAE model	
w.t. C57 Bl/6 aorta	40	TNF K.O. spinal cord	27.99
w.t. spinal cord	38.8	TNF K.O. spleen	24.93
w.t. C57 Bl/6 spleen	26.38	G.F. ears (skin)	40
w.t. C57 Bl/6 pancreas	40		

The primate, e.g., human, TLR-L1 is expressed in TF-1 cells, D6 cells, and barely detectable in resting U937 cells, resting Jurkat cells, and pooled NK cells. In tissues, it is found in fetal uterus, fetal ovary, allergic lung, and fetal testis. Lower levels are found in fetal kidney, fetal small intestine, fetal brain, fetal adipose tissue, normal lung pool, and fetal lung.

The primate, e.g., human, TLR-L2, TLR-L3, and TLR-L4 seem to be expressed in brain tissue.

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The primate, e.g., human, TLR-L5 seems to be expressed in unstimulated A549, activated A549, MRC5, and Bc cell lines. Among tissues, it is most highly expressed in fetal uterus, fetal small intestine, and lesser in fetal lung, fetal kidney, fetal liver, and fetal ovary. It is just detectable in fetal brain, fetal adipose, fetal testes, psoriasis skin, and various intestinal samples.

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The 5685C6 probes show positive hybridization to subtraction libraries of Th2 minus Th1 polarized cells, and absence of hybridization to libraries of Th1 minus Th2 polarized cells. This suggests that the probe is present selectively in Th2 polarized cells, and can serve as a marker for such cell type. PCR techniques should confirm the expression profile.

Structurally, this protein exhibits similarities to other proteins possessing a thioredoxin fold, including a peroxidase protein, e.g., glutathione peroxidase. See Choi, et al. (1998) Nature Structural Biol. 5:400-406. Thioredoxin has been reported to exhibit certain chemoattractant activities. See Bertini, et al. (1999) <u>J. Expt'l Med.</u> 189:1783-1789.

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TaqMan primers were designed for all four novel claudin transcripts. These primer sets were used to screen a panel of human libraries representing different cell types, tissues, and disease states, and two extended cDNA panels. The cDNA panels were composed of samples derived from either normal or diseased human lung or intestine. The claudin genes are some of the most highly regulated genes detected. Moreover, claudin D8 shows the greatest reciprocal regulation between Crohn's and Ulcerative colitis samples, making it a good candidate in future diagnostic panels for these diseases.

claudin-D2: In library southerns, expression is highest in one Crohn's colon, the fetal intestine, and two epithelial cell lines, lower level expression in fetal lung, kidney, ovary and testes. In human cDNA panels, this is highly up-regulated in 8/9 Crohn's disease, both with and without steroid treatment (mean induction = 53x, n=9). In addition, claudin-D2 is also induced in 9/12 ulcerative colitis samples (mean induction = 8.2x), but this induction is significantly less than that observed in the Crohn's disease samples. Also up-regulated (mean induction=29 x) in 12/13 interstitial lung disease samples (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, hypersensitive pneumonitis, and eosinophilic granuloma).

claudin-D8: In library southerns, expression is highest in fetal kidney and normal colon. Also, expressed in ulcerative colitis colon, thyroid, and fetal lung. No expression is observed in the cells on the panel. In human cDNA panels, high level expression in the gut. Little to no expression in all Crohn's disease samples mean reduction 130 x, n=9). Some ulcerative colitis samples also have reduced claudin-D8 expression, but the pattern is heterogeneous. In contrast, claudin-D8 is up-regulated in several interstitial lung disease samples (12/15, mean induction = 9x), but the level of expression in these samples is on the

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order of ten fold lower than in normal colon. It is also induced in primary human bronchial epithelial cells by I-309.

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claudin-D17: In library southerns, overall the expression level measured is low relative to the other claudins described here, on the order of 100 fold lower. It is unclear whether the expression level is actually lower or whether the primers for this gene are insensitive (non-optimal). Expression is highest in one of the asthma lungs and in psoriatic skin. No expression is observed in the cell lines on the panel. In human cDNA panels, the expression is increased in 8/11 ulcerative colitis samples (mean induction = 13x), while the expression is unchanged in Crohn's disease samples. Expressed at low level in primary bronchial epithelial cell lines, induced by I-309. Otherwise, level is too low to detect except in sporadic samples.

claudin-D7.2: In library southerns, expressed at highest level in human fetal and adult lung, monkey lungs, and in one Crohn's colon sample. Lower level expression in the two epithelial (A549 and CHA) and one fibroblast (MRC5) cell lines on the panel. In human cDNA panels, expressed at a high level in the gut and an even higher level in the lung. Upregulated in Crohn's disease samples from patients which have not been treated with steroids (mean induction = 3.7x, n=4). No consistent modulation of this gene in any of the lung diseases examined on this panel.

Claudin family structure: If the genomic structural organization of Claudin family members is based upon that of Paracellin-1, then the proteins would all be encoded by 5 exons. The putative splice sites and exon numbers are predictable, corresponding to the residues of D2 about: 2 codons upstream from M1; A43, A75, G129, and C182; and transmembrane segments corresponding to about G17-V36, M83-C104, V117-H141, and L164-Q188. Paracellin has an extra 60 amino acids at its N-terminus, which is located on the cytoplasmic side of the membrane.

Disease Associations: Claudin-D2 is up-regulated in 8/9 Crohn's disease relative to the control samples, while claudin-D8 is down-regulated. All claudins, described in this invention disclosure, show disease association as described above.

The claudins may form part of a diagnostic panel of genes that could distinguish Crohn's disease from ulcerative colitis, or assist in the determination of disease severity in either or both diseases. For example, claudin-D2 is expressed at higher levels in Crohn's disease than in ulcerative colitis. In contrast, the claudin-D8, cluster 1645577, is expressed at

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very low levels in Crohn's disease samples, and is less dramatically reduced in most ulcerative colitis samples. See, e.g., Simon, et al. (1999) Science 285:103-106; Hirano, et al. (19xx)

Genome Research 10:659-663; Morita, et al. (1999) Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA 96:511-516;

Anderson and Van Itallie (1999) Current Biology 9:R922-R924; and Furuse, et al. (1999) J. Cell Biol. 147:891-903.

Introduction of an adenovirus or another expression vector expressing the claudin-D8 ortholog into the intestines of patients with inflammatory bowel disease may improve intestinal barrier function and ameliorate disease.

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In contrast, antibodies to one of the claudins described here may be able to: induce an intracellular signal that could promote tight junction formation and lead to improved intestinal barrier function; block entry of pathogenic agents, which may play a causative role in initiation or maintenance of either Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis; promote migration of myeloid cells across tight junctions and allow clearance of pathogenic agents prior to infection of the epithelium.

Expression of schlafen family members in fibroblasts/ thymoma cells retards or arrests cell growth. They guide cell growth and T-cell development, and are an integral component of the machinery that maintains T-cell quiescence. They may have important roles in the development or maintenance of autoimmune disorders. The mouse schlafens participate in the regulation of the cell cycle. This family is characterized by two splice variants: a short and a long form.

Schlafen B: 748 aa; ORF. Quantitative PCR analysis reveals in T cells, resting DC, M1 macrophage cell panel. Induced in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, fetal kidney, fetal uterus, and fetal spleen. Slightly induced in Crohn's colon.

Schlafen C: 891 aa, full ORF. Quantitative PCR data revealed this to be significantly up-regulated in all Crohn's samples, asthmatic lung, Ascaris lung, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, and fetal tissues compared to control.

Schlafen D: 578 aa, full ORF. The quantitative PCR data for human schlafen D revealed that it is significantly differentially regulated in Crohn's disease and Ulcerative Colitis compared to normal colon. Also it appears to be highly expressed in many developing tissues (fetal) and disease states (allergic, Ascaris and pneumocystis carnii lungs, Crohn's colon, ulcerative colitis, and Psoriasis skin) compared to cell lines.

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Schlafen E: 897 aa, full ORF. Quantitative PCR analysis reveals expression in the colon, fetal liver, fetal lung, fetal ovary, and fetal uterus, and significantly upregulated in one Crohn's sample and highly induced in Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

Schlafen F: 358 aa; full ORF. Distribution analysis is not complete. Similar samples may isolated in other species for evaluation.

## V. Cloning of species counterparts

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Various strategies are used to obtain species counterparts of, e.g., the DIRS4, preferably from other primates or rodents. One method is by cross hybridization using closely related species DNA probes. It may be useful to go into evolutionarily similar species as intermediate steps. Another method is by using specific PCR primers based on the identification of blocks of similarity or difference between genes, e.g., areas of highly conserved or nonconserved polypeptide or nucleotide sequence.

## 15 VI. Production of mammalian protein

An appropriate, e.g., GST, fusion construct is engineered for expression, e.g., in E. coli. For example, a mouse IGIF pGex plasmid is constructed and transformed into E. coli. Freshly transformed cells are grown, e.g., in LB medium containing 50 \_g/ml ampicillin and induced with IPTG (Sigma, St. Louis, MO). After overnight induction, the bacteria are harvested and the pellets containing, e.g., the DIRS4 protein, are isolated. The pellets are homogenized, e.g., in TE buffer (50 mM Tris-base pH 8.0, 10 mM EDTA and 2 mM pefabloc) in 2 liters. This material is passed through a microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Newton, MA) three times. The fluidized supernatant is spun down on a Sorvall GS-3 rotor for 1 h at 13,000 rpm. The resulting supernatant containing the cytokine receptor protein is filtered and passed over a glutathione-SEPHAROSE column equilibrated in 50 mM Tris-base pH 8.0. The fractions containing the DIRS4-GST fusion protein are pooled and cleaved, e.g., with thrombin (Enzyme Research Laboratories, Inc., South Bend, IN). The cleaved pool is then passed over a Q-SEPHAROSE column equilibrated in 50 mM Tris-base. Fractions containing DIRS4 are pooled and diluted in cold distilled H2O, to lower the conductivity, and passed back over a fresh Q-Sepharose column, alone or in succession with an immunoaffinity

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antibody column. Fractions containing the DIRS4 protein are pooled, aliquoted, and stored in the -70° C freezer.

Comparison of the CD spectrum with cytokine receptor protein may suggest that the protein is correctly folded. See Hazuda, et al. (1969) J. Biol. Chem. 264:1689-1693.

For other genes, e.g., membrane proteins, the protein may be best expressed on cell surfaces. Those may be in prokaryote expression systems, or eukaryotes. Surface expressed forms will most likely have conformations consistent with the natural interaction with lipid.

### VII. Determining physiological forms of receptors

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The cellular forms of receptors for ligands can be tested with the various ligands and receptor subunits provided, e.g., IL-10 related sequences. In particular, multiple cytokine receptor like ligands have been identified, see, e.g., USSN 60/027,368, 08/934,959, and 08/842,659, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Cotransformation of the DIRS4 with putative other receptor subunits may be performed. Such cells may be used to screen putative cytokine ligands, such as the AK155, for signaling. A cell proliferation assay may be used.

In addition, it has been known that many cytokine receptors function as heterodimers, e.g., a soluble alpha subunit, and transmembrane beta subunit. Subunit combinations can be tested now with the provided reagents. In particular, appropriate constructs can be made for transformation or transfection of subunits into cells. Combinatorial transfections of transformations can make cells expressing defined subunits, which can be tested for response to the predicted ligands. Appropriate cell types can be used, e.g., 293 T cells, with, e.g., an NF\_b reporter construct.

Biological assays for receptors will generally be directed to the ligand binding feature of the protein or to the kinase/phosphatase activity of the receptor. The activity will typically be reversible, as are many other enzyme reactions, and may mediate phosphatase or phosphorylase activities, which activities are easily measured by standard procedures. See, e.g., Hardie, et al. (eds. 1995) The Protein Kinase FactBook vols. I and II, Academic Press, San Diego, CA; Hanks, et al. (1991) Meth. Enzymol. 200:38-62; Hunter, et al. (1992) Cell 70:375-388; Lewin (1990) Cell 61:743-752; Pines, et al. (1991) Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Ouant. Biol. 56:449-463; and Parker, et al. (1993) Nature 363:736-738.

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The family of cytokines contains molecules which are important mediators of hematopoiesis or inflammatory disease. See, e.g., Nelson and Martin (eds. 2000) Cytokines in Pulmonary Disease Dekker, NY; Ganser and Hoelzer (eds. 1999) Cytokines in the Treatment of Hematopoietic Failure Dekker, NY: Remick and Friedland (eds. 1997) Cytokines in Health and Disease Dekker, NY; Dinarello (1996) Blood 87:2095-2147; and Thomson (ed. 1994) The Cytokine Handbook Academic Press, San Diego. Ligand and receptors are very important in the signaling process.

# VIII. Antibodies specific for proteins

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Inbred Balb/c mice are immunized intraperitoneally with recombinant forms of the protein, e.g., purified DIRS4 or stable transfected NIH-3T3 cells. Animals are boosted at appropriate time points with protein, with or without additional adjuvant, to further stimulate antibody production. Serum is collected, or hybridomas produced with harvested spleens.

Alternatively, Balb/c mice are immunized with cells transformed with the gene or fragments thereof, either endogenous or exogenous cells, or with isolated membranes enriched for expression of the antigen. Serum is collected at the appropriate time, typically after numerous further administrations. Various gene therapy techniques may be useful, e.g., in producing protein in situ, for generating an immune response. Serum may be immunoselected to prepare substantially purified antibodies of defined specificity and high affinity.

Monoclonal antibodies may be made. For example, splenocytes are fused with an appropriate fusion partner and hybridomas are selected in growth medium by standard procedures. Hybridoma supernatants are screened for the presence of antibodies which bind to the DIRS4, e.g., by ELISA or other assay. Antibodies which specifically recognize specific DIRS4 embodiments may also be selected or prepared.

In another method, synthetic peptides or purified protein are presented to an immune system to generate monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies. See, e.g., Coligan (ed. 1991) <u>Current Protocols in Immunology</u> Wiley/Greene; and Harlow and Lane (1989) <u>Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual Cold Spring Harbor Press.</u> In appropriate situations, the binding reagent is either labeled as described above, e.g., fluorescence or otherwise, or immobilized to a substrate for panning methods. Nucleic acids may also be introduced into cells in an animal to produce the antigen, which serves to elicit an immune response. See, e.g., Wang, et al. (1993)

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<u>Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci.</u> 90:4156-4160; Barry, et al. (1994) <u>BioTechniques</u> 16:616-619; and Xiang, et al. (1995) <u>Immunity</u> 2: 129-135.

Moreover, antibodies which may be useful to determine the combination of the DIRS4 with a functional alpha subunit may be generated. Thus, e.g., epitopes characteristic of a particular functional alpha/beta combination may be identified with appropriate antibodies.

### IX. Production of fusion proteins

Various fusion constructs are made, e.g., with DIRS4. A portion of the appropriate gene is fused to an epitope tag, e.g., a FLAG tag, or to a two hybrid system construct. See, e.g., Fields and Song (1989) Nature 340:245-246.

The epitope tag may be used in an expression cloning procedure with detection with anti-FLAG antibodies to detect a binding partner, e.g., ligand for the respective cytokine receptor. The two hybrid system may also be used to isolate proteins which specifically bind to DIRS4.

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## X. Structure activity relationship

Information on the criticality of particular residues is determined using standard procedures and analysis. Standard mutagenesis analysis is performed, e.g., by generating many different variants at determined positions, e.g., at the positions identified above, and evaluating biological activities of the variants. This may be performed to the extent of determining positions which modify activity, or to focus on specific positions to determine the residues which can be substituted to either retain, block, or modulate biological activity.

Alternatively, analysis of natural variants can indicate what positions tolerate natural mutations. This may result from populational analysis of variation among individuals, or across strains or species. Samples from selected individuals are analyzed, e.g., by PCR analysis and sequencing. This allows evaluation of population polymorphisms.

# XI. Isolation of a ligand for receptor

A cytokine receptor can be used as a specific binding reagent to identify its binding partner, by taking advantage of its specificity of binding, much like an antibody would be used. Typically, the binding receptor is a heterodimer of receptor subunits. A binding reagent

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is either labeled as described above, e.g., fluorescence or otherwise, or immobilized to a substrate for panning methods.

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The binding composition is used to screen an expression library made from a cell line which expresses a binding partner, i.e., ligand, preferably membrane associated. Standard staining techniques are used to detect or sort surface expressed ligand, or surface expressing transformed cells are screened by panning. Screening of intracellular expression is performed by various staining or immunofluorescence procedures. See also McMahan, et al. (1991) EMBO J. 10:2821-2832.

For example, on day 0, precoat 2-chamber permanox slides with 1 ml per chamber of fibronectin, 10 ng/ml in PBS, for 30 min at room temperature. Rinse once with PBS. Then plate COS cells at 2-3 x  $10^5$  cells per chamber in 1.5 ml of growth media. Incubate overnight at  $37^{\circ}$  C.

On day 1 for each sample, prepare 0.5 ml of a solution of 66 µg/ml DEAE-dextran, 66 \_M chloroquine, and 4 µg DNA in serum free DME. For each set, a positive control is prepared, e.g., of DIRS4-FLAG cDNA at 1 and 1/200 dilution, and a negative mock. Rinse cells with serum free DME. Add the DNA solution and incubate 5 hr at 37° C. Remove the medium and add 0.5 ml 10% DMSO in DME for 2.5 min. Remove and wash once with DME. Add 1.5 ml growth medium and incubate overnight.

On day 2, change the medium. On days 3 or 4, the cells are fixed and stained. Rinse the cells twice with Hank's Buffered Saline Solution (HBSS) and fix in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA)/glucose for 5 min. Wash 3X with HBSS. The slides may be stored at -80° C after all liquid is removed. For each chamber, 0.5 ml incubations are performed as follows. Add HBSS/saponin (0.1%) with 32 \_l/ml of 1 M NaN 3 for 20 min. Cells are then washed with HBSS/saponin 1X. Add appropriate DIRS4 or DIRS4/antibody complex to cells and incubate for 30 min. Wash cells twice with HBSS/saponin. If appropriate, add first antibody for 30 min. Add second antibody, e.g., Vector anti-mouse antibody, at 1/200 dilution, and incubate for 30 min. Prepare ELISA solution, e.g., Vector Elite ABC horseradish peroxidase solution, and preincubate for 30 min. Use, e.g., 1 drop of solution A (avidin) and 1 drop solution B (biotin) per 2.5 ml HBSS/saponin. Wash cells twice with HBSS/saponin. Add ABC HRP solution and incubate for 30 min. Wash cells twice with HBSS, second wash for 2 min, which closes cells. Then add Vector diaminobenzoic acid (DAB) for 5 to 10 min. Use 2 drops of

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buffer plus 4 drops DAB plus 2 drops of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> per 5 ml of glass distilled water. Carefully remove chamber and rinse slide in water. Air dry for a few minutes, then add 1 drop of Crystal Mount and a cover slip. Bake for 5 min at 85-90° C.

Evaluate positive staining of pools and progressively subclone to isolation of single genes responsible for the binding.

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Alternatively, receptor reagents are used to affinity purify or sort out cells expressing a putative ligand. See, e.g., Sambrook, et al. or Ausubel, et al.

Another strategy is to screen for a membrane bound receptor by panning. The receptor cDNA is constructed as described above. The ligand can be immobilized and used to immobilize expressing cells. Immobilization may be achieved by use of appropriate antibodies which recognize, e.g., a FLAG sequence of a DIRS4 fusion construct, or by use of antibodies raised against the first antibodies. Recursive cycles of selection and amplification lead to enrichment of appropriate clones and eventual isolation of receptor expressing clones.

Phage expression libraries can be screened by mammalian DIRS4. Appropriate label techniques, e.g., anti-FLAG antibodies, will allow specific labeling of appropriate clones.

All citations herein are incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

Many modifications and variations of this invention can be made without departing from its spirit and scope, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The specific embodiments described herein are offered by way of example only, and the invention is to be limited by the terms of the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled; and the invention is not to be limited by the specific embodiments that have been presented herein by way of example.

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### WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. A substantially pure or recombinant polypeptide comprising at least three distinct nonoverlapping segments of at least four amino acids identical to segments of SEQ ID NO: 2 (DIRS4); SEQ ID NO: 9, 11, 13, or 53 (TNFx or TNFy); SEQ ID NO: 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, or 27 (TLR-L1 through TLR-L5); SEQ ID NO: 29 (TGFx); SEQ ID NO: 31 or 33 (5685C6); SEQ ID NO: 35, 37, 39, or 41 (claudins); or SEQ ID NO: 43, 45, 47, 49, or 51 (schlafens).
- 10 2. The substantially pure or isolated antigenic polypeptide of Claim 1, wherein said distinct nonoverlapping segments of identity:
  - a) include one of at least eight amino acids;
  - b) include one of at least four amino acids and a second of at least five amino acids;
  - c) include at least three segments of at least four, five, and six amino acids; or
  - d) include one of at least twelve amino acids.
  - 3. The composition of matter of Claim 1, wherein said polypeptide:
    - a) is unglycosylated;
    - b) is from a primate, such as a human;
  - c) comprises at least contiguous seventeen amino acids of said SEQ ID NO;
    - d) exhibits at least four nonoverlapping segments of at least seven amino acids of said SEQ ID NO;
    - e) has a length at least about 30 amino acids;
    - f) has a molecular weight of at least 30 kD with natural glycosylation;
- g) is a synthetic polypeptide;
  - h) is attached to a solid substrate;
  - i) is conjugated to another chemical moiety; or
  - i) comprises a detection or purification tag, including a FLAG, His6, or Ig sequence.
- 30 4. A composition comprising:
  - a) a substantially pure polypeptide of Claim 1;

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- b) a sterile polypeptide of Claim 1; or
- c) said polypeptide of Claim 1 and a carrier, wherein said carrier is:
  - i) an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or
  - ii) formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration.

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- 5. A kit comprising a polypeptide of Claim 1, and:
  - a) a compartment comprising said polypeptide; or
  - b) instructions for use or disposal of reagents in said kit.
- 10 6. A binding compound comprising an antigen binding site from an antibody, which specifically binds to a polypeptide of Claim 1, wherein:
  - a) said binding compound is in a container;
  - b) said polypeptide is from a human;
  - c) said binding compound is an Fv, Fab, or Fab2 fragment;
  - d) said binding compound is conjugated to another chemical moiety; or
  - e) said antibody:
    - i) is raised to a recombinant polypeptide of Claim 1;
    - ii) is raised to a purified polypeptide of Claim 1;
    - iii) is immunoselected;
    - iv) is a polyclonal antibody;
    - v) binds to a denatured antigen;
    - vi) exhibits a Kd to antigen of at least 30 μM;
    - vii) is attached to a solid substrate, including a bead or plastic membrane;
    - viii) is in a sterile composition; or
    - ix) is detectably labeled, including a radioactive or fluorescent label.

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- 7. A kit comprising said binding compound of Claim 6, and:
  - a) a compartment comprising said binding compound; or
  - b) instructions for use or disposal of reagents in said kit.

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- 8. A method of producing an antigen:antibody complex, comprising contacting under appropriate conditions a primate polypeptide with an antibody of Claim 7, thereby allowing said complex to form.
- 5 9. A method of producing an antigen:antibody complex, comprising contacting under appropriate conditions a polypeptide of Claim 1 with an antibody which binds thereto, thereby allowing said complex to form.
  - 10. A method of producing a binding compound comprising:
    - a) immunizing an immune system with a polypeptide of Claim 1; or
    - b) introducing a nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide of Claim 1 to a cell under conditions leading to an immune response, thereby producing said binding compound; or
    - c) selecting for a phage display library for those phage which bind to said polypeptide of Claim 1.
  - 11. A composition comprising:
    - a) a sterile binding compound of Claim 7, or
    - b) said binding compound of Claim 7 and a carrier, wherein said carrier is:
      - i) an aqueous compound, including water, saline, and/or buffer; and/or
      - ii) formulated for oral, rectal, nasal, topical, or parenteral administration.
  - 12. An isolated or recombinant nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide of Claim 1, wherein said:
    - a) polypeptide is from a primate; or
    - b) said nucleic acid:
      - i) encodes an antigenic polypeptide;
    - ii) encodes a plurality of antigenic polypeptide sequences of SEQ ID NO:2, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53;

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		iii) exhibits identity over at least thirteen nucleotides to a natural cDNA
		encoding said segment;
		iv) is an expression vector;
		v) further comprises an origin of replication;
5		vi) is from a natural source;
		vii) comprises a detectable label;
		viii) comprises synthetic nucleotide sequence;
		ix) is less than 6 kb, preferably less than 3 kb;
		x) is a hybridization probe for a gene encoding said polypeptide; or
10		xi) is a PCR primer, PCR product, or mutagenesis primer.
	13.	A cell comprising said recombinant nucleic acid of Claim 12.
	14.	The cell of Claim 13, wherein said cell is:
15		a) a prokaryotic cell;
•		b) a eukaryotic cell;
		c) a bacterial cell;
		d) a yeast cell;
		e) an insect cell;
20		f) a mammalian cell;
		g) a mouse cell;
		h) a primate cell; or
		i) a human cell.
25	15.	A kit comprising said nucleic acid of Claim 12, and:
		a) a compartment comprising said nucleic acid;
		b) a compartment further comprising a primate polypeptide; or
		c) instructions for use or disposal of reagents in said kit.

A nucleic acid which:

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a) hybridizes under wash conditions of 30 minutes at 37° C and less than 2M salt to the coding portion of SEQ ID NO: 1, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, or 52; or

b) exhibits identity over a stretch of at least about 30 nucleotides to a SEQ ID NO: 1, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, or 52.

17. The nucleic acid of Claim 16, wherein:

- a) said wash conditions are at 45° C and/or 500 mM salt; or
- b) said stretch is at least 55 nucleotides.
  - 18. The nucleic acid of Claim 16, wherein:
    - a) said wash conditions are at 55° C and/or 150 mM salt; or
    - b) said stretch is at least 75 nucleotides.

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A method of making:

- a) a duplex nucleic acid comprising contacting:
  - i) a nucleic acid of Claim 12 with a complementary nucleic acid, under appropriate conditions, thereby resulting in hybridization to form said complex; or
  - ii) a nucleic acid complementary to said nucleic acid of Claim 12 with its complementary nucleic acid, under appropriate conditions, thereby resulting in hybridization to form said complex; or
- b) a polypeptide comprising culturing a cell comprising said nucleic acid of Claim 12 under conditions resulting in expression of said nucleic acid.

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20. A method of:

- a) modulating physiology or development of a cell comprising contacting said cell with a polypeptide comprising SEQ ID NO: 9, 11, 13, 29, 31, 33, or 53;
- b) modulating physiology or development of a cell comprising contacting said cell with a binding compound of Claim 6 which binds to SEQ ID NO: 9, 11, 13, 29,

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- 31, or 33, thereby blocking signaling mediated by a protein comprising said SEQ ID NO;
- c) labeling a cell comprising contacting said cell with a binding compound which binds to SEQ ID NO: 2, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, or 27; or
- d) diagnosing a medical condition comprising a step of evaluating expression of nucleic acid comprising SEQ ID NO: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, or 50.

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#### SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

- SEQ ID NO: 1 is primate DIRS4 nucleotide sequence.
- SEQ ID NO: 2 is primate DIRS4 polypeptide sequence.
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 3 is tissue factor polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 4 is primate IFNαβR polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 5 is CRF1-4 polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 6 is cytor x polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 7 is cytor7 polypeptide sequence.
- SEQ ID NO: 8 is primate TNFx nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 9 is primate TNFx polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 10 is rodent TNFx nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 11 is rodent TNFx polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 12 is primate TNFy nucleic acid sequence.
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 13 is primate TNFy polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 14 is primate TLR-L1 nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 15 is primate TLR-L1 polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 16 is rodent TLR-L1 nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 17 is rodent TLR-L1 polypeptide sequence.
- SEQ ID NO: 18 is primate TLR-L2 nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEO ID NO: 19 is primate TLR-L2 polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 20 is rodent TLR-L2 nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 21 is rodent TLR-L2 polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 22 is primate TLR-L3 nucleic acid sequence.
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 23 is primate TLR-L3 polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 24 is primate TLR-L4 nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 25 is primate TLR-L4 polypeptide sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 26 is primate TLR-L5 nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 27 is primate TLR-L5 polypeptide sequence.
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 28 is primate TGFx nucleic acid sequence.
  - SEQ ID NO: 29 is primate TGFx polypeptide sequence.

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SEQ ID NO: 30 is primate 5685C6 nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 31 is primate 5685C6 polypeptide sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 32 is rodent 5685C6 nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 33 is rodent 5685C6 polypeptide sequence.

5 SEQ ID NO: 34 is primate claudin-D2 nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 35 is primate claudin-D2 polypeptide sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 36 is primate claudin-D8 nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 37 is primate claudin-D8 polypeptide sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 38 is primate claudin-D17 nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 39 is primate claudin-D17 polypeptide sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 40 is primate claudin-D7.2 nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 41 is primate claudin-D7.2 polypeptide sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 42 is primate schlafen B nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 43 is primate schlafen B polypeptide sequence.

15 SEQ ID NO: 44 is primate schlafen C nucleic acid sequence.

SEO ID NO: 45 is primate schlafen C polypeptide sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 46 is primate schlafen D nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 47 is primate schlafen D polypeptide sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 48 is primate schlafen E nucleic acid sequence.

SEO ID NO: 49 is primate schlafen E polypeptide sequence.

SEO ID NO: 50 is primate schlafen F nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 51 is primate schlafen F polypeptide sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 52 is rodent TNFy nucleic acid sequence.

SEQ ID NO: 53 is rodent TNFy polypeptide sequence.

	•
TissueFactor 1274993R	-METPAWPRVPRPETAVARTLLLGWVFAQVAGASGTTN-T
hIFNabR .CRF2-4	MLLSQNAFIFRSLNLVLMVYISLVFGISYDSPDYT
cytor x	MMPKHCFLGFLISFFLTGVAGTQSTHES
cytor7	-MRAPGRPALRPLPLPPLLLLLAAPWGRAVPCVSGGL
Cy COL /	
TissueFactor	VAAYNLTWKSTNFKTILEWEPKPVN-QVYTVQISTKS
1274993aaR	APPQNVTLLSQNFSVYLTWLPGLGNPQD-VTYFVAYQSSP
hIFNabR	DESCTFKISLRNFRSILSWE-LKNHSIVPTHYTLLYTIMS
CRF2-4	PPPENVRMNSVNFKNILQWESPAFAKGN-LTFTAQYLSY-
cytor x	LKPQRVQFQSRNFHNILQWQPGRALTGNSSVYFVQYKIYG
cytor7	PKPANITFLSINMKNVLQWTPPEGLQGVKVTYTVQYFIYG
TissueFactor	GDWKSKCFYTTDTECDLTDEIVKDVKQTYLARVFSY
1274993R	TRRRWREVEECAGTKELLCSMMCLKKQDLYNKFKGRVRTV
hIFNabR	KPEDLKVVKNCANTTRSFCDLTDEWRSTHEAYVTVLEG
CRF2-4	RIFQDKCMNTTLTECDFSSLS-KYGDHTLRVRAE
cytor x	-QRQWKNKEDCWGTQELSCDLTSET-SDIQEPYYGRVRAA
cytor7	-QKKWLNKSECRNINRTYCDLSAET-SDYEHQYYAKVKAI
TissueFactor	PAGNVESTGSAGEPLYENSPEFTPYLETNLGQPTIQSFEQ
1274993R	SPSSKSPWVESEYLDYLFEVEPAPP-VLVLTQ
hIFNabR	FSGNTTLFSCSHNFWLAIDMSFEPP-EFEIVG
CRF2-4	FADEHSDWVNIT-FCPVDDTIIGPP-GMQVEV
cytor x	SAGSYSEWSMTPRFTPWWETKIDPP-VMNITQ
cytor7	WGTKCSKWAESGRFYPFLETQIGPP-EVALTT
Cycori	WOINCO KWAEDGKFIFFHEIQIGIF EVAHII
TissueFactor	VGTKVNVTVEDERTLVR-RNNTFLSLRDVFGKDLIYTLYY
1274993R	T-EEILSANATYQLPPCMPPLDLKYEVAF
hIFNabR	FTNHINVVVKFPSIVEEELQFDLSLVIE-EQSEGIVK
CRF2-4	LADSLHMRFLAPKIENEYETWTMKNVYN-SWTYNVQY
cytor x	VNGSLLVILHAPNLPYRYQKEKNVSIEDYYELLYRVFI
cytor7	DEKSISVVLTAPEKWKRNPEDLPVSMQQIYS-NLKYNVSV

FIG.1A

TissueFactor WKSSSSG-KKTAKTNTNEFLIDV--DKGENYCFSVQAVIP 1274993R WKEGAGN----KVGSSFPAPR--LGPLLHPFLLRFFSP hIFNabR KHKPEIK---GNMSGNFTYIIDK-LIPNTNYCVSVYLEHS CRF2-4 WKNGTDE--KFQITPQYDFEVLRNLEPWTTYCVQVRGFLP cytor x INNSLEKEQKVYEGAHRAVEIEA-LTPHSSYCVVAEIYQP cytor7 LNTKSNR-TWSQCVTNHTLVLTW-LEPNTLYCVHVESFVP TissueFactor SRTVNRKSTDS-PVECMGQEKGE----FREIFYII 1274993R ----SQPAPAPLLQEVFPVHS----hIFNabR D---EQAVIKS-PLKCTLLPPGQESESAESAKIGGIITVF CRF2-4DR--NKAGEWS-EPVCEQTTHDET-----VPSWMVAVIL cytor x ML--DRRSQRS-EERCVEIP----cytor7 GP--PRRAQPS-EKQCARTLKDQSSEFKAKIIFWYVLPIS TissueFactor GAVAFVVIILVIILAISLHKCRKAG--------1274993R hIFNabR LIALVLTSTIVTLKWIGYICLRNSLPKVLNFHN---FLAW CRF2-4 MASVFMVCLALLGCFSLLWCVYKKT-----KY cytor x cytor7 IT-VFLFSVMGYSIYRYIHVGKEKHPANLILIYGNEFDKR TissueFactor 1274993R hIFNabR PFPNLPPLEAMDMVEVIYINRKKKVWDYNYDDES-DSDTE CRF2-4 cytor x cytor7 FFVPAEKIVINFITLNISDDSKISHQDMSLLGKSSDVSSL TissueFactor -----VGQSWK-----EN---1274993R

#### FIG.1B

AAPRTSGGGYTMHGLTVRPLGQASATSTESQLIDPESEEE

--PR---NSLPOHLKEFLGHPHHNTLLFFSFPLSDEN---

NDPQPSGNLRPPQEEEEVKHLGYASHLMEIFCDSEENTEG

hIFNabR

cytor x cytor7

CRF2-4

TissueFactor 1274993R	SP
hIFNabR CRF2-4	PEEDYSSTEGSGGRITFNVDLNSVFLRVLDDEDSDDLEAP
cytor x cytor7	SLQEEVSTQGTLLESQAALAVLGPQTLQYSYTPQLQDLDP
TissueFactor 1274993R	
hIFNabR CRF2-4	PDLPEVDVELPTMPKDSP-QQLELLSGPCERRKSPLQDPF
cytor x cytor7	TSLTQQESLSRTIPPDKTVIEYEYDVRTTDICAGPEEQEL
TissueFactor 1274993R	LNVS
hIFNabR CRF2-4	LMLSSHLEEMVDPEDPDNVQSNHLLASGEGTQ LSVIAEDSESG-KQNPDS
cytor x cytor7	LAQEHTDSEEGPEEEPSTTLVDWDPQTGRLCIPSLSSFDQ
TissueFactor 1274993R	
hIFNabR CRF2-4	PTFPSPSSEGLWSEDAPSDQSDTSES CSLGTPPGQGPQS
cytor x cytor7	DSEGCEPSEGDGLGEEGLLSRLXEEPAPDRPPGENETYLM
TissueFactor 1274993R hIFNabR CRF2-4 aa	DVDLGDGYIMR
cytor x cytor7	QFMEEWGLYVQMEN

7 50 0	51 100 0	92 150 0	142 200 25	192 250 75	242 300 124	
AGREGEE- MWAWGWAAAALLWLQTAGARQELKKSRQLFARVDSPNITTSNREGFPG	PSQASGPEFSDAHMTWLNFVRRPDDGALRKRCGSRDKKPRDLFG SVKPPEASGPELSDAHMTWLNFVRRPDDGSSRKRCRGRDKKSRGLSGLPG	PPGPPGAEVTAETLLHEFQELLKEATERRFSGLLDPLLPQG PPGPPGPPGSPGVGVTPEALLQEFQEILKEATELRFSGLPDTLLPQE	RGLRLVGEAFHCRLQGPRRVDKRTLVELHGFQAPAAQGAFLRGSGLSLAS PSQRLVVEAFYCRLKGPVLVDKKTLVELQGFQAPTTQGAFLRGSGLSLSL HELGVYYLPDAEGAFRRGPGLNLTS	GRFTAPVSGIFQFSASLHVDHSELQGKARLRARDVVCVLICIESLCQRHT GRFTAPVSAIFQFSASLHVDHSELQGRGRLRTRDMVRVLICIESLCHRHT GQYRAPVAGFYALAATLHVALGEPPRRGPPRPRDHLRLLICIQSRCQRNT	CLEAVSGLESNSRVFTLQVQGLLQLQAGQYASVFVDNGSGAVLTIQAGSS SLEAVSGLESNSRVFTVQVQGLLHLQSGQYVSVFVDNSSGAVLTIQNTSS SLEAIMGLESSSELFTISVNGVLYLQMGQWTSWACERPP-QALPLRGKWS	FIG. 2
AAALLWLQTA	SGPEFSDAHM SGPELSDAHM	AE	EAFHCRLQGP EAFYCRLKGP	SGIFQFSASL SAIFQFSASL AGFYALAATL	LESNSRVFTL LESNSRVFTV LESSSELFTI	T 250 T 308 TVSE 135
MWAWGWA	PSQA SVKPPEA	PPGPPG- -SPGPPG-	RGLRLVG PSQRLVV	GRFTAPV GRFTAPV GQYRAPV	CLEAVSG SLEAVSG SLEAIMG	FSGLLLGT FSGMLLGT TDLDNVWTVSE
	51	52 101 1	. 93 151 1	143 201 26	193 251 76	243 301 125
pTNF-x rTNF-x pTNF-y	ptne-x rtne-x ptne-y	pTNF-x rTNF-x pTNF-y	pTNF-x rTNF-x pTNF-y	ptne-x rtne-x ptne-y	ptne-x rtne-x ptne-y	ptne-x rtne-x ptne-y

```
CEAKGIKMVSEISVPPSRPFQLSLLNNGLTMLHTNDFSGLTNAISIHLGFNNIADIEIGA
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            FNGLGLLKQLHINHNSLEILKEDTFHGLENLEFLQADNNFITVIEPSAFSKLNRLKVLIL
                                 ----IDYYGEICDNACPCEEKDGILTVS
                                                                                                     MKPSIAEMLHRGRMLWIILLSTIALGWTTPIPLIEDSEEIDEPCFDPCYCEVKESLFHIH
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           CEKVSVYRPNQLKPPWSNFYHLNFQNNFLNILYPNTFLNFSHAVSLHLGNNKLQNIEGGA
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              CDSKGFTNISQITEFWSRPFKLYLQRNSMRKLYTNSFLHLNNAVSINLGNNALQDIQTGA
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      FHGLRGLRRLHLNNNKLELLRDDTFLGLENLEYLQVDYNYISVIEPNAFGKLHLLQVLIL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        FLGLSALKQLHLNNNELKILRADTFLGIENLEYLQADYNLIKYIERGAFNKLHKLKVLIL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          FNGLKILKRLYLHENKLDVFRNDTFLGLESLEYLQADYNVIKRIESGAFRNLSKLRVLIL
-----MLSG---VWFLSVLTVAGILQTES-----RKTAKDICKIRCLCEEKENVLNIN
                                                                  -----MFLW---LFLILSALISSTNAD-----SDISVEICN-VCSCVSVENVLYVN
                                                                                                                                      ----MKLWIHLFYSSLLACISLHSQTP----VLSSRGSCDSLCNCEEKDGTMLIN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           CENKGFTTVSLLQPPQYRIYQLFLNGNLLTRLYPNEFVNYSNAVTLHLGNNGLQEIRTGA
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            CENRGIISLSEISPPRFPIYHLLLSGNLLNRLYPNEFVNYTGASILHLGSNVIQDIETGA
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       FSGLKTLKRLHLNNNKLEILREDTFLGLESLEYLQADYNYISAIEAGAFSKLNKLKVLIL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    * * * * * * * *
                                 ----MLQT---LAFAVTSLVLSCAET---
                       TLRL2 HU
TLRL4 HU
TLRL3 HU
TLRL5 HU
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               TLRL1_HU
TLRL2_HU
TLRL4_HU
TLRL3_HU
TLRL5_HU
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         TLRL1_HU
TLRL2_HU
TLRL4_HU
TLRL3_HU
TLRL5_HU
```

FIG. 3A

**VQLKSWLERIPYTALVGDITCETPFHFHGKDLREIRKTELCPLLSDSEVEASLGIPHSSS** -----PTRAPKASRPP-KMRNRPTPR-VTVSKDRQSF SKENAWPTKPSSMLSSVHFTASSVEYKSSNKQPKPTKQP---RTPRPPSTSQALYPGPNQ NDNLLSSLPNNLFRFVPLTHLDLRGNRLKLLPYVGLLQHMDK-VVELQLEENPWNCSCEL NDNLISFLPDNIFRFASLTHLDIRGNRIQKLPYIGVLEHIGR-VVELQLEDNPWNCSCDL NDNAIESLPPNIFRFVPLTHLDLRGNQLQTLPYVGFLEHIGR-ILDLQLEDNKWACNCDL LPLKAWLENMPYNIYIGEAICETPSDLYGRLLKETNKQELCPMGTGSDFDVR-ILPPSQL LQLKTWLENMPPQSIIGDVVCNSPPFFKGSILSRLKKESICPTPPVYEEHED----PSGS GYLHTTPASVNSVATSSSA----VYKPPLKPPKGTRQPNKPRVRPTSRQPSKDLGYSNY -----LHRLVTKPPKTTNPS----KISGIVAGKALSNRNL -TKAPGL NDNLLLSLPSNVFRFVLLTHLDLRGNRLKVMPFAGVLEHIGG-IMEIQLEENPWNCTCDL NDNLIPMLPTNLFKAVSLTHLDLRGNRLKVLFYRGMLDHIGRSLMELQLEENPWNCTCEI LPLKAWLDTIT--VFVGEIVCETPFRLHGKDVTQLTRQDLCPRKSASDSSQRGSHADTHV ISLKDWLDSISYSALVGDVVCETPFRLHGRDLDEVSKQELCPRRLISDYEMRPQTPLSTT LHLAATSSINDSRMS-----QRLSPT---MNPALN---ENGYTT PNGHTTOTS---TLRL2\_HU
TLRL4\_HU
TLRL3\_HU
TLRL5\_HU TLRL3\_HU TLRL5\_HU TLRL3\_HU TLRL2\_HU TLRL4\_HU TLRL2\_HU rrr4\_HU LLRL1 HU

FIG. 3B

**GPIMVYQTKSPVPLTCPSSCVCTSQSSDNGLNVNCQERKFTNISDLQPKPTSPKKLYLTG** SQIVSYQTRVPPLTPCPAPCFCKTHPSDLGLSVNCQEKNIQSMSELIPKPLNAKKLHVNG PPIAPYQTRPPIPIICPTGCTCNLHINDLGLTVNCKERGFNNISELLPRPLNAKKLYLSS I PY I TKPSTQL PGPYCPI PCNCKVLSPS-GLL I HCQERN I ESLSDLR PPPQNPRKL I LAG NSIKDVDVSDFTDFEGLDLLHLGSNQITVIKGDVFHNLTNLRRLYLNGNQIERLYPEIFS NLIQKIYRSDFWNFSSLDLLHLGNNRISYVQDGAFINLPNLKSLFLNGNDIEKLTPGMFR GLQSLQYLYLEYNVIKEIKPLTFDALINLQLLFLNNNLLRSLPDNIFGGTALTRLNLRNN GLQSLQYLFLQYNLIREIQSGTFDPVPNLQLLFLNNNLLQAMPSGVFSGLTLLRLNLRSN GPSIAYQTKSPVPLECPTACSCNLQISDLGLNVNCQERKIESIAELQPKPYNPKKMYLTE NYLQTVYKNDLLEYSSLDLLHLGNNRIAVIQEGAFTNLTSLRRLYLNGNYLEVLYPSMFD NYIAVVRRTDFLEATGLDLLHLGNNRISMIQDRAFGDLTNLRRLYLNGNRIERLSPELFY NI IHSLMKSDLVEY FTLEMLHLGNNRI EVLEEGS FMNLTRLQKLYLNGNHLTKLSKGMFL \* \*\*\*\*\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*\*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* TLRL1 HU
TLRL2 HU
TLRL4 HU
TLRL3 HU
TLRL5 HU TLRL1\_HU TLRL2\_HU TLRL4\_HU TLRL3\_HU TLRL2\_HU TLRL4\_HU TLRL3\_HU TLRL5\_HU

GLQSLHYLY FEFNVIREIQPAAFSLMPNLKLL FLNNNLLRTLPTDAFAGTSLARLNLRKN SLHNLEYLYLEYNAIKEILPGTFNPMPKLKVLYLNNNLLQVLPPHIFSGVPLTKVNLKTN

GLHNLQYLYLEYNLIKEISAGTFDSMPNLQLLYLNNNLLKSLPVYIFSGAPLARLNLRNN

		- 45 - 1 II	SY VY KH RL MY
TLRL4_HU TLRL3_HU TLRL3_HU TLRL1_HU TLRL4_HU TLRL3_HU TLRL3_HU TLRL1_HU TLRL4_HU TLRL1_HU TLRL1_HU TLRL1_HU	KEMYLPVSGVLDQLQSLTQIDLEGNPWDCTCDLVALKLWVEKLSDGIVVKELKCETPVQF YFLYLPVAGVLEHLNAIVQIDLNENPWDCTCDLVPFKQWIETISSVSVVGDVLCRSPENL QFTHLPVSNILDDLDLLTQIDLEDNPWDCSCDLVGLQQWIQKLSKNTVTDDILCTSPGHL * *** : * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * : : * : : * :		TEVPLSVLILGLLVVFILSVCFGAGLFVFVLKRR-KGVPSVPRNTNNLDVSSFQLQYGSY SSVPLSVLILSLLLVFIMSVFVAAGLFVLVMKRR-KKNQSDHTSTNNSDVSSFNMQYSVY -PVPLSILILSILVVLILTVFVAFCLLVFVLRRN-KKPTVKHEGLGNPDCGSMQLQLRKH GPVPLSVLILSLLVLFFSAVFVAAGLFAYVLRRRKKLPFRSKRQEGVDLTGIQMQCHRL DAVPLSVLILGLLIMFITIVFCAAGIVVLVLHRR-RRYKKKQVDEQMRDNSPVHLQYSMY
	TLRL3_HU	TLRL1 HU TLRL2 HU TLRL4 HU TLRL3 HU TLRL5 HU	TLRL1_HU TLRL2_HU TLRL4_HU TLRL3_HU TLRL5_HU

	NLQEFSYSNLEEKKEEP DLHE	QATPREPELLYQNIAPPPQLQLQPGEEERRESHHLRSPAYSVSTIEPREDLLSPVQDADRFYRGILPPPQLQLQPGEEERRESHHLRSPAYSVSTIEPREDLLSPVQDADRFYRGIL
TLRL1_HU TLRL2_HU TLRL4_HU TLRL3_HU TLRL5_HU	TLRL1_HU TLRL2_HU TLRL4_HU TLRL3_HU TLRL5_HU	TLRL1_HU TLRL2_HU TLRL4_HU TLRL3_HU

# FIG. 3E

--RLKETLLFSA EPDKHCSTTPAGNSLPEYPKFPCSPAAYTFSPNYDLRRPHQYLHPGAGDSRLREPVLYSP ERVKELPS--AG--LVHYN--FCTLPKRQFAPSYESRRQNQ------DRINKTVLYGT --KSKKSTIGGN -KLMETLMYSR ESKKEYNS--------IGVSGFEIRYPEKQPDK--RPQPAPCTVGFVDCLYGTVPKLKELHVHPPGMQYPDLQQDA--EKERELQQLG----ITEYLRKNIAQLQPDMEAHYPGAHEEL PRKCFVGQS-KPNHPLLQAKPQSEPDYLEVLEKQTAISQL PSAV FVE PN-RNE YLELKAKLNVE PDY LEVLEKQTTFSQF HSKIVVEQR-KSEYFELKAKLQSSPDYLQVLEEQTALNKI EKGFTDHQTQKSDYLELRAKLQTKPDYLEVLEKTTYRF TLRL1 HU
TLRL2 HU
TLRL4 HU
TLRL3 HU
TLRL5 HU TLRL1\_HU
TLRL2\_HU
TLRL4\_HU
TLRL3\_HU
TLRL5\_HU

PRKVLVEQT-KNEYFELKANLHAEPDYLEVLEQQT--

r5685C6 p5685C6	MTSPSSFCLLLLQALGIVALGHFTKAQNN-TLIFTKGNTIRNCSCPVDIRDCDYSLANLI MAPPSRHCLLLISTLGVFALNCFTKGQKNSTLIFTRENTIRNCSCSADIRDCDYSLANLM *: ** **** ***************************
r5685C6 p5685C6	CSCKSILPSAMEQTSYHGHLTIWFTDISTLGHVLKFTLVQDLKLSLCGSSTFPTKYLAIC CNCKTVLPLAVERTSYNGHLTIWFTDTSALGHLLNFTLVQDLKLSLCSTNTLPTEYLAIC *.**:** *:*****************************
r5685C6 p5685C6	GLQRLRIHTKARHPSRGQSLLIHSRREGSSLYKGWQTCMFISFLDVALFNGDSS GLKRLRINMEAKHPFPEQSLLIHSGGDSDSREKPMWLHKGWQPCMYISFLDMALFNRDSA **:****: :*:** ***********************
r5685C6 p5685C6	<pre>LKSYSIDNISSLASDFPDFSYFKTSPMPSNRSYVVTVIY LKSYSIENVTSIANNFPDFSYFRTFPMPSNKSYVVTFIY *****:*:*:*:*************************</pre>

FIG. 2

D2	<b>←</b>	1 MASLGLQLVGYILGLLGLLGTLVAMLLPSWKTSSYVGASIVTAVGFSKGL	50
D8	Н	1 MATHALEIAGLFLGGVGMVGTVAVTVMPQWRVSAFIENNIVVFENFWEGL	20
D17	<del>(  </del>	MAFYPLQIAGLVLGFLGMVGTLATTLLPQWRVSAFVGSNIIVFERLWEGL	20
D7.2	←	1 MAVTACQGLGFVVSLIGIAGIIAATCMAQWSTQDLY-NNPVTAVFNYQGL	49
		** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
D2	51	51 WMECATHSTGITQCDIYSTLLGLPADIQGAQAMMVTSSAISSLACIISVV	100
D8	51	51 WMNCVRQANIRMQCKIYDSLLALSPDLQAARGLMCAASVMSFLAFMMAIL	100
D17	51	WMNCIRQARVRLQCKFYSSLLALPPALETARALMCVAVALSLIALLIGIC	100
D7.2	50	50 WRSCVRESSGFTECRGYFTLLGLPGKGQVSGWLEGEI	98
		* * * * * * *	
D2	101	101 GMRCTVFCQES-RAKDRVAVAGGVFFILGGLLGFIPVAWNLHGILRDFYS	149
D8	101	GMKCTRCTGDNEKVKAHILLTAGINLIITGMVGANPVNLVSNAIIRDFFT	150
D17	101	101 GMKQVQCTGSNERAKAYLLGTSGVLFILTGIFVLIPVSWTANIIIRDFYN	150
D7.2	87	87 GGGEETAGSVWAPRQGLLGREELRFVFDRGN 117	117

FIG. 5A

199 200 200 130					
LCFSCSSQRNRSNYYDAYQ FCCVFCCNEKSSSYRYSIP LCGFCCCNRKKQGYRYPVP		. 230	7 225	7.224	130
150 PLVPDSMKFEIGEALYLGIISSLFSLIAGIILCFSCSSQRNRSNYYDAYQ 199 151 PIVNVAQKRELGEALYLGWTTALVLIVGGALFCCVFCCNEKSSSYRYSIP 200 151 PAIHIGQKRELGAALFLGWASAAVLFIGGGLLCGFCCCNRKKQGYRYPVP 200 118 SHIHOGGPTGG		200 AQPLATRSSPRAGQPPKVKSEFNSYSLTGYV 230	201 SHRITQKSYHIGKKSPSVYSRSQYV 225	GYRVPHIDKRRNTIMLSKISISYV 224	
150 151 151 151	)   	200	201	201	131
D2 D8 D17	1	D2	D8	D17	D7.2

#### FIG. 5B

~	-1	1 MESLATUTEMPIPEVIVOVGKVIFGEENKAMINOCLAKSENSKILKA 40	40
٠.	Н	MEANHCSLGVYPSYPDLVIDVGEVTLGEENRKKLQKTQRDQ-ERARVIRA	49
_	<del></del> 1	MNISVDLETNYAELVLDVGRVTLGENSRKKMKDCKLRKKQNERVSRA	47
	$\vdash$	MSLRIDVDTNFPECVVDAGKVTLGTQQRQEMDPRLREK-QNEIILRA	46
	~	MEANQCPLVVEPSYPDLVINVGEVTLGEENRKKLQKIQRDQ-EKERVMRA	49
		**	
~	49	49 ICALLNSGGGVIKAEIDDKTYSYQCHGLGQDLETSFQKLLPS-GSQKYLD	97
- \	20	ACALINSGGGVIQMEMANRDERPTEMGLDLEESLRKLIQYPYLQAFFE	97
_	48	MCALLNSGGGVIKAEIENEDYSYTKDGIGLDLENSFSNILLF-VP-EYLD	92
	47	VCALLNSGGGIIKAEIENKGYNYERHGVGLDVPPIFRSHLD	87
<b>r</b> _	50	ACALLNSGGGVIRMAKKVEHPVEMGLDLEQSLRELIQSSDLQAFFE	92
		· * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
~	86	YMQQGHNLLIFVKSWSPDVFSLPLRICSLRSNLYRRDVTSAINLSA 143	143
- \	98	TKQHGRCFYI FVKSWSGDPFLKDGSFNSRICSLSSSLYCRSGTSVLHMNS	147
_	96	FMQNGNYFLIFVKSWSLNTSGLRITTLSSNLYKRDITSAKVMNA	139
	88	KMQKENHFLI FVKSWNTEAGVPLATLCSNLYHRERTSTDVMDS	130
F	96	TKQQGRCFYIFVKSWSSGPFPEDRSVKPRLCSLSSSLYRRSETSVRSMDS	145

FIG. 6A

\*\*\*\*\*

\*

TGGGYLFXGVDDKSREVLGCAKENXDPDSLRXKIEXAIYKLPCXHFCQPQ

TEGGYLFIGVDDKSRKVLGCAKEQVDPDSLKNVIARAISKLPIVHFCSSK TDGGYLFIGLNED-KEIIGFKAEMSDLDDLEREIEKSIRKMPVHHFCMEK TEGGYVFFGVHDETCQVIGCEKEKIDLTSLRASIDGCIKKLPVHHFCTQR

240 232

E C D E F

TQGGYVLIGVDDKSKEVVGCKWEKVNPDLLKKEIENCIEKLPTFHFCCEK

	**** * * * * * * * * *		
240	191 DLIFQKDYLEYGEILPFPESQLVEFKQFSTKHFQEYVKRTIPEYVPAFAN 240	ᇤ	щ
221	173 AALFDRKRLQYLEKLNLPESTHVEFVMFST-DVSHCVKDRLPKCVSAFAN 221	田口	щ
231	182 GVFFDRTELDRKEKLTFTESTHVEIKNFSTEKLLQRIKEILPQYVSAFAN 231	D 1	
239	190 YEVFQTDTIEYGEILSFPESPSIEFKQFSTKHIQQYVENIIPEYISAFAN 239	ر ص	$\cup$
237	188 SEFFKKDKLMYKEKLNFTESTHVEFKRFTTKKVIPRIKEMLPHYVSAFAN 237	В 1	щ
	* *		
190	146 REAFCFLKTKRKPKILEEG-PFHKIHKGVYQELPNSDPADPNSDPA 190	드	111
172	131 QEALAFLKCRTQTPTNINVSNSLGPQAAQGSVQYEGNINVSA 172	ы	щ
181	140 TAALEFLKDMKKTRGRLYLRPELLAKRPCVDIQEENNMKALA 181	D 1	<b>  </b>
189	148 RQAFDFLKTKER-QSKYNLINEGSPPSKIMKAVYQNISESNPA 189	ပ ၂	$\cup$
) 	D 144 SOMMANDANGERAKAGARANANANGKKAMANGKAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG	_	ч

הוק מא

В	288	288 PKVNFTTKILNVYQKDVLDGYVCVIQVEPFCCVVFAEAPDSWIMKDNSVT 337	
ပ	290	PRVEYSTKIVEVFCGKELYGYLCVIKVKAFCCVVFSEAPKSWMVREKYIR 339	
О	281	KKINYSCKFLGVYDKGSLCGYVCALRVERFCCAVFAKEPDSWHVKDNRVM 330	
더	272	PEIKYVINFLEVHDKGALRGYVCAIKVEKFCCAVFAKVPSSWQVKDNRVR 321	
ഥ	291	RPITFTLKIVDVLKRGELYGYACMIRVNPFCCAVFSEAPNSWIVEDKYVC 340	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
В	338	338 RLTAEQWVVMMLDTQ352	
ပ	340	PLTTEEWVEKMMDADPEFPPDFAEAFESQLSLSDSPSLCRPVYSKKGLEH 389	
Д	331	QLTRKEWIQFMVEAEPKFS-SSYEEVISQINTSLPAPHSWPLLEW 374	
ഥ	322	QLPTREWTAWMMEADPDLSRCPEMVLQLSLSSATPRSKPVCIHKNSEC 369	
[고	341	SLTTEKWVGMMTDTDPDLL-QLSEDFECQLSLSSGPPLSRPVYSKKGLEH 389	
		* * *	
ф	353	357	
ပ	390	390 KADLQQHLFPVPPGHLECTPESLWKELSLQHEGLKELIHKQMRPFSQGIV 439	
Q	375	QRQRHHCPGLSGRITYTPENLCRKLFLQHEGLKQLICEEMDSVRKGSL 422	
臼	370	LKEQQKRYFPVFSDRVVYTPESLYKELFSQHKGLRDLINTEMRPFSQGIL 419	
ഥ	390	KKELQQLLFSVPPGYLRYTPESLWRDLISEHRGLEELINKQMQPFFRGIV 439	

# FIG. 60

358 440	TI.SRSWAVDI.NT.OFKPGVTCDAT.T.TAONSTPTT.YTTI.REODAEGODYCTR	357
423	I FSRSWSVDLGLQENHKVLCDALLISQDSPPVLYTFHMVQDEEFKGYSTQ	472
420	IFSQSWAVDLGLQEKQGVICDALLISQNNTPILYTIFSKWDAGCKGYSMI	469
440	ILSRSWAVDLNLQEKPGVICDALLIAQNSTPILYTILREQDAEGQDYCTR	489
358		357
Ō	490 TAFTLKQKLVNMGGYTGKVCVRAKVLCLSPESSAEALEAAVSPMDYPASY 5	539
473	TALTLKQKLAKI GGYTKKVCVMTKI FYLSPEG	504
0	470 VAYSLKQKLVNKGGYTGRLCITPLVCVLNSDRKAQSVYSSY-LQIYPESY 5	518
0	490 TAFTLKQKLVNMGGYTGKVCVRAKVLCLSPESSAEALEAAVSPMDYPASY 5	539
358		357
0	540 SLAGTQHMEALLQSLVIVLLGFRSLLSDQLGCEVLNLLTAQQYEIFSRSL 5	589
505	MTSCOYDLRSQVI	517
9	519 NEMTPQHMEALLQSLVIVLLGFKSFLSEELGSEVLNLLTNKQYELLSKNL 568	89
$\subset$	SAN STACMOHMENTIOSTIVITINICEPSTICENTIONS CONTINUED TO 689	σα

# FIG. 6D

357 639 559 618	357	577 668	687	737	718	737
RKNRELEVHGLPGSGKTIMAMKIMEKIRNVFHCEAHRILYVCENQPLRNF PESYYFTRRKYLLKALFKALKRLKSLRDQFSFAENLYQIIG RKTRELEVHGLPGSGKTILALRIMEKIRNVFHCEPANILYICENQPLKKL		560IDCFQKNDKKMFKSCRRL 619 VSFSKKNICQPVTRKTFMKNNFEHIQHIIIDDAQNFRTEDGDWYGKAKFI	) ISDRNICRAETRKTFLRENFEHIQHIVIDEAQNFRTEDGDWYGKAKSI	688 TQREKDCPGVLWIFLDYFQTSHLGHSGLPPLSAQYPREELTRVVRNADEI 578 T	669 TRQQRDGPGVLWIFLDYFQTYHLSCSGLPPPSDQYPREEINRVVRNAGPI	3 TRRAKGGPGILWIFLDYFQTSHLDCSGLPPLSDQYPREELTRIVRNADPI
358 590 518 569	358 640	560 619	640	688 578	66	688
M C D E	ч <u>ш</u>	ΩЫ	<u>г</u> ч — Д	υ <sub></sub> ρ	ഥ	ഥ

# FIG. 6E

357 787 578 768 748	357 833 578 818 748	357 877 578 868 748	
AKWVPGVPGNTKIIKNFTLEQ PKWAQGVPGNLEIIEDLNLEE	VTYVADTCRCFFERGYSPKDVAVLVSTVTEVEQYQSKLLKAMRKK LIYVANKCRFLLRNGYSPKDIAVLFTKASEVEKYKDRLLTAMRKRKLSQ		FIG. 6F
GYLAILSE GSLVMLYE	VAVLVSTV IAVLFTKA	IVLDSVRR IVLDSVCR	357 897 578 SV 891 748
) AEYIQQEMQLIIENPPINIPHGYLAILSEAKWVPGVPGNTKIIKNFTLEQ ) ANYLQQVMQEARQNPPNLPPGSLVMLYEPKWAQGVPGNLEIIEDLNLEE	н н	LHEES	LPNILICLASRAKQHLYIFL  AYNLLLCLASRAKRHLYILKASV
358 738 579 719 738	358 788 579 769 749	358 834 579 749	358 878 878 579 869
E C C E E	шпопыт	田CO田區	шоопі.

1

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

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cggacg	gttt ctcccagctc	caagtccccc	tgggtggagt	ccgaatacct	ggattacctt	360
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ggcccgctcc tccacccctt cttactcagg ttcttctcac cctcccagcc tgctcctgca

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5

Leu Ser Gln Asn Phe Ser Val Tyr Leu Thr Trp Leu Pro Gly Leu Gly 35 40 45

Asn Pro Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Phe Val Ala Tyr Gln Ser Ser Pro Thr 50 55 60

Arg Arg Arg Trp Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Cys Ala Gly Thr Lys Glu Leu 65 70 75 80

Leu Cys Ser Met Met Cys Leu Lys Lys Gln Asp Leu Tyr Asn Lys Phe 85 90 95

Lys Gly Arg Val Arg Thr Val Ser Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Pro Trp Val 100 105 110

Glu Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Tyr Leu Phe Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro Pro 115 120 125

Val Leu Val Leu Thr Gln Thr Glu Glu Ile Leu Ser Ala Asn Ala Thr 130 135 140

Tyr Gln Leu Pro Pro Cys Met Pro Pro Leu Asp Leu Lys Tyr Glu Val 145 150 155 160

Ala Phe Trp Lys Glu Gly Ala Gly Asn Lys Val Gly Ser Ser Phe Pro 165 170 175

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Ala Pro Arg Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu His Pro Phe Leu Leu Arg Phe Phe 180 185 190

Ser Pro Ser Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Gln Glu Val Phe Pro 195 200 205

Val His Ser 210

<210> 3

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Met Glu Thr Pro Ala Trp Pro Arg Val Pro Arg Pro Glu Thr Ala Val 1 5 10 15

Ala Arg Thr Leu Leu Gly Trp Val Phe Ala Gln Val Ala Gly Ala 20 25 30

Ser Gly Thr Thr Asn Thr Val Ala Ala Tyr Asn Leu Thr Trp Lys Ser 35 40 45

Thr Asn Phe Lys Thr Ile Leu Glu Trp Glu Pro Lys Pro Val Asn Gln 50 55 60

Val Tyr Thr Val Gln Ile Ser Thr Lys Ser Gly Asp Trp Lys Ser Lys 65 70 75 80

Cys Phe Tyr Thr Thr Asp Thr Glu Cys Asp Leu Thr Asp Glu Ile Val . 85 90 95

Lys Asp Val Lys Gln Thr Tyr Leu Ala Arg Val Phe Ser Tyr Pro Ala 100 105 110

Gly Asn Val Glu Ser Thr Gly Ser Ala Gly Glu Pro Leu Tyr Glu Asn 115 120 125

Ser Pro Glu Phe Thr Pro Tyr Leu Glu Thr Asn Leu Gly Gln Pro Thr

4

130 135 140

Ile Gln Ser Phe Glu Gln Val Gly Thr Lys Val Asn Val Thr Val Glu

Asp Glu Arg Thr Leu Val Arg Arg Asn Asn Thr Phe Leu Ser Leu Arg 165 170 175

Asp Val Phe Gly Lys Asp Leu Ile Tyr Thr Leu Tyr Trp Lys Ser 180 185 190

Ser Ser Ser Gly Lys Lys Thr Ala Lys Thr Asn Thr Asn Glu Phe Leu 195 200 205

Ile Asp Val Asp Lys Gly Glu Asn Tyr Cys Phe Ser Val Gln Ala Val 210 215 220

Ile Pro Ser Arg Thr Val Asn Arg Lys Ser Thr Asp Ser Pro Val Glu 225 230 235 240

Cys Met Gly Gln Glu Lys Gly Glu Phe Arg Glu Ile Phe Tyr Ile Ile 245 250 255

Gly Ala Val Ala Phe Val Val Ile Ile Leu Val Ile Ile Leu Ala Ile 260 265 270

Ser Leu His Lys Cys Arg Lys Ala Gly Val Gly Gln Ser Trp Lys Glu 275 280 285

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Asp Tyr Thr Asp Glu Ser Cys Thr Phe Lys Ile Ser Leu Arg Asn Phe 35 40 45

Arg Ser Ile Leu Ser Trp Glu Leu Lys Asn His Ser Ile Val Pro Thr 50 55 60

His Tyr Thr Leu Leu Tyr Thr Ile Met Ser Lys Pro Glu Asp Leu Lys 65 70 75 80

Val Val Lys Asn Cys Ala Asn Thr Thr Arg Ser Phe Cys Asp Leu Thr 85 90 95

Asp Glu Trp Arg Ser Thr His Glu Ala Tyr Val Thr Val Leu Glu Gly
100 105 110

Phe Ser Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu Phe Ser Cys Ser His Asn Phe Trp Leu 115 120 125

Ala Ile Asp Met Ser Phe Glu Pro Pro Glu Phe Glu Ile Val Gly Phe 130 135 140

Thr Asn His Ile Asn Val Val Val Lys Phe Pro Ser Ile Val Glu Glu 145 150 155 160

Glu Leu Gln Phe Asp Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Glu Glu Gln Ser Glu Gly 165 170 175

Ile Val Lys Lys His Lys Pro Glu Ile Lys Gly Asn Met Ser Gly Asn 180 185 190

Phe Thr Tyr Ile Ile Asp Lys Leu Ile Pro Asn Thr Asn Tyr Cys Val 195 200 205

Ser Val Tyr Leu Glu His Ser Asp Glu Gln Ala Val Ile Lys Ser Pro 210 215 220

Leu Lys Cys Thr Leu Leu Pro Pro Gly Gln Glu Ser Glu Ser Ala Glu 225 230 235 240

Ser Ala Lys Ile Gly Gly Ile Ile Thr Val Phe Leu Ile Ala Leu Val 245 250 255

Leu	Thr	Ser	Thr 260	Ile	Val	Thr	Leu	Lys 265	Trp	Ile	Gly	туг	Ile 270	Cys	Leu
Arg	Asn	Ser 275	Leu	Pro	Lys	Val	Leu 280	Asn	Phe	His	Asn	Phe 285	Leu	Ala	Trp
Pro	Phe 290	Pro	Asn	Leu	Pro	Pro 295	Leu	Glu	Ala	Met	Asp 300	Met	Val	Glu	Val
Ile 305	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Arg	Lys 310	Lys	Lys	Val	Trp	Asp 315	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Asp	Asp 320
Glu	Ser	Asp	Ser	Asp 325	Thr	Glu	Ala	Ala	Pro 330	Arg	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gly 335	Gly
Tyr	Thr	Met	His 340	Gly	Leu	Thr	Val	Arg 345	Pro	Leu	Gly	Gln	Ala 350	Ser	Ala
Thr	Ser	Thr 355	Glu	Ser	Gln	Leu	Ile 360	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ser	Glu 365	Glu	Glu	Pro
Asp	Leu 370	Pro	Glu	Val	Asp	Val 375	Glu	Leu	Pro	Thr	Met 380	Pro	Lys	Asp	Ser
Pro 385	Gln	Gln	Leu	Glu	Leu 390	Leu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Cys 395	Glu	Arg	Arg	Lys	Ser 400
Pro	Leu	Gln	Asp	Pro 405	Phe	Pro	Glu	Glu	Asp 410	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Thr	Glu 415	Gly
Ser	Gly	Gly	Arg 420	Ile	Thr	Phe	Asn	Val 425	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ser	Val 430	Phe	Leu
Arg	Val	Leu 435	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Ser 440	Asp	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ala 445	Pro	Leu	Met
Leu	Ser 450	Ser	His	Leu	Glu -	Glu 455	Met	Val	Asp	Pro	Glu 460	Asp	Pro	Asp	Asn
Val 465	Gln	Ser	Asn	His	Leu 470	Leu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Glu 475		Thr	Gln	Pro	Thr 480
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Asn Phe Lys Asn Ile Leu Gln Trp Glu Ser Pro Ala Phe Ala Lys Gly 35 40 45

Asn Leu Thr Phe Thr Ala Gln Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Arg Ile Phe Gln Asp 50 60

Lys Cys Met Asn Thr Thr Leu Thr Glu Cys Asp Phe Ser Ser Leu Ser 65 70 75 80

Lys Tyr Gly Asp His Thr Leu Arg Val Arg Ala Glu Phe Ala Asp Glu 85 90 95

His Ser Asp Trp Val Asn Ile Thr Phe Cys Pro Val Asp Asp Thr Ile 100 105 110

Ile Gly Pro Pro Gly Met Gln Val Glu Val Leu Ala Asp Ser Leu His 115 120 125

Met Arg Phe Leu Ala Pro Lys Ile Glu Asn Glu Tyr Glu Thr Trp Thr 130 135 140

Met Lys Asn Val Tyr Asn Ser Trp Thr Tyr Asn Val Gln Tyr Trp Lys

8

145 150 155 160

Asn Gly Thr Asp Glu Lys Phe Gln Ile Thr Pro Gln Tyr Asp Phe Glu 165 170 175

Val Leu Arg Asn Leu Glu Pro Trp Thr Thr Tyr Cys Val Gln Val Arg 180 185 190

Gly Phe Leu Pro Asp Arg Asn Lys Ala Gly Glu Trp Ser Glu Pro Val 195 200 205

Cys Glu Gln Thr Thr His Asp Glu Thr Val Pro Ser Trp Met Val Ala 210 215 220

Val Ile Leu Met Ala Ser Val Phe Met Val Cys Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly 225 230 235 240

Cys Phe Ser Leu Leu Trp Cys Val Tyr Lys Lys Thr Lys Tyr Ala Phe 245 250 255

Ser Pro Arg Asn Ser Leu Pro Gln His Leu Lys Glu Phe Leu Gly His
260 265 270

Pro His His Asn Thr Leu Leu Phe Phe Ser Phe Pro Leu Ser Asp Glu 275 280 285

Asn Asp Val Phe Asp Lys Leu Ser Val Ile Ala Glu Asp Ser Glu Ser 290 295 300

Gly Lys Gln Asn Pro Gly Asp Ser Cys Ser Leu Gly Thr Pro Pro Gly 305 310 315

Gln Gly Pro Gln Ser 325

<210> 6 .

<211> 231

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Met Met Pro Lys His Cys Phe Leu Gly Phe Leu Ile Ser Phe Phe Leu 1 5 10 15

Thr Gly Val Ala Gly Thr Gln Ser Thr His Glu Ser Leu Lys Pro Gln 20 25 30

Arg Val Gln Phe Gln Ser Arg Asn Phe His Asn Ile Leu Gln Trp Gln 35 40 45

Pro Gly Arg Ala Leu Thr Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Tyr Phe Val Gln Tyr 50 55 60

Lys Ile Tyr Gly Gln Arg Gln Trp Lys Asn Lys Glu Asp Cys Trp Gly 65 70 75 80

Thr Gln Glu Leu Ser Cys Asp Leu Thr Ser Glu Thr Ser Asp Ile Gln 85 90 95

Glu Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Arg Val Arg Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ser Tyr Ser 100 105 110

Glu Trp Ser Met Thr Pro Arg Phe Thr Pro Trp Trp Glu Thr Lys Ile 115 120 125

Asp Pro Pro Val Met Asn Ile Thr Gln Val Asn Gly Ser Leu Leu Val 130 135 140

Ile Leu His Ala Pro Asn Leu Pro Tyr Arg Tyr Gln Lys Glu Lys Asn 145 150 155 160

Val Ser Ile Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Arg Val Phe Ile Ile 165 170 175

Asn Asn Ser Leu Glu Lys Glu Gln Lys Val Tyr Glu Gly Ala His Arg 180 185 190

Ala Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Leu Thr Pro His Ser Ser Tyr Cys Val Val 195 200 205

Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Pro Met Leu Asp Arg Arg Ser Gln Arg Ser Glu 210 215 220

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20 25 30

Val Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Lys Pro Ala Asn Ile Thr Phe Leu Ser Ile 35 40 45

Asn Met Lys Asn Val Leu Gln Trp Thr Pro Pro Glu Gly Leu Gln Gly . 50 55 60

Val Lys Val Thr Tyr Thr Val Gln Tyr Phe Ile Tyr Gly Gln Lys Lys 65 70 75 80

Trp Leu Asn Lys Ser Glu Cys Arg Asn Ile Asn Arg Thr Tyr Cys Asp 85 90 95

Leu Ser Ala Glu Thr Ser Asp Tyr Glu His Gln Tyr Tyr Ala Lys Val 100 105 110

Lys Ala Ile Trp Gly Thr Lys Cys Ser Lys Trp Ala Glu Ser Gly Arg 115 120 125

Phe Tyr Pro Phe Leu Glu Thr Gln Ile Gly Pro Pro Glu Val Ala Leu 130 135 140

Thr 145	Thr	Asp	Glu	Lys	Ser 150	Ile	Ser	Val	Val	Leu 155	Thr	Ala	Pro	Glu	Lys 160
Trp	Lys	Arg	Asn	Pro 165	Glu	Asp	Leu	Pro	Val 170	Ser	Met	Gln	Gln	Ile 175	Tyr
Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys 180	Tyr	Asn	Val	Ser	Val 185	Leu	Asn	Thr	Lys	Ser 190	Asn	Arg
Thr	Trp	Ser 195	Gln	Cys	Val	Thr	Asn 200	His	Thr	Leu	Val	Leu 205	Thr	Trp	Leu
Glu	Pro 210	Asn	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Cys 215	Val	His	Val	Glu	Ser 220	Phe	Val	Pro	Gly
Pro 225	Pro	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gln 230	Pro	Ser	Glu	Lys	Gln 235	Cys	Ala	Arg	Thr	Leu 240
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Ile	Tyr	Arg 275	Tyr	Ile	His	Val	Gly 280	Lys	Glu	Lys	His	Pro 285	Ala	Asn	Leu
Ile	Leu 290		Tyr	Gly	Asn	Glu 295	Phe	Asp	Lys	Arg	Phe 300	Phe	Val	Pro	Ala
Glu 305	_		Val									Ser	Asp	Asp	Ser 320
Lys	Ile	Ser	His	Gln 325	Asp	Met	Ser	Leu	Leu 330	Gly	Lys	Ser	Ser	Asp 335	Val
Ser	Ser	Leu	Asn 340		Pro	Gln	Pro	Ser 345		Asn	Leu	Arg	Pro 350	Pro	Gln
Glu	Glu	Glu 355	Glu	Val	Lys	His	Leu 360		Tyr	Ala	Ser	His 365		Met	Glu
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Tyr Glu Tyr Asp Val Arg Thr Thr Asp Ile Cys Ala Gly Pro Glu Glu 405 410 415

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Glu Ser Gln Ala Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Gly Pro Gln Thr Leu Gln Tyr 435 440 445

Ser Tyr Thr Pro Gln Leu Gln Asp Leu Asp Pro Leu Ala Gln Glu His 450 455 460

Thr Asp Ser Glu Glu Gly Pro Glu Glu Glu Pro Ser Thr Thr Leu Val 465 470 470 480

Asp Trp Asp Pro Gln Thr Gly Arg Leu Cys Ile Pro Ser Leu Ser Ser 485 490 495

Phe Asp Gln Asp Ser Glu Gly Cys Glu Pro Ser Glu Gly Asp Gly Leu 500 505 510

Gly Glu Glu Gly Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Xaa Glu Glu Pro Ala Pro Asp 515 520 525

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18

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Arg Leu Arg Thr Arg Asp Met Val Arg Val Leu Ile Cys Ile Glu Ser 215 220

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t t Pl	t c ne L	tg eu	gjà aaa	agg Arg	gag Glu 575	gct Ala	atc Ile	tgt Cys	cca Pro	gac Asp 580	agc Ser	cca Pro	aac Asn	ttg Leu	tca Ser 585	gat Asp	1	.900
gg G.	ga a ly T	icc Thr	gtc Val	ttg Leu 590	tca Ser	atg Met	aat Asn	cac His	aat Asn 595	aca Thr	gac Asp	aca Thr	cct Pro	cgg Arg 600	tcg Ser	ctt Leu	1	.948
ag Se	gt g er V	gtg Val	tct Ser 605	cct Pro	agt Ser	tcc Ser	tat Tyr	cct Pro 610	gaa Glu	cta Leu	cac His	act Thr	gaa Glu 615	gtt Val	cca Pro	ctg Leu	1	.996
t e	er V	tc /al 520	tta Leu	att Ile	ctg Leu	gga Gly	ttg Leu 625	ctt Leu	gtt Val	gtt Val	ttc Phe	atc Ile 630	tta Leu	tct Ser	gtc Val	tgt Cys	2	2044
P	tt g he G 35	agg Bly	gct Ala	ggt Gly	tta Leu	ttc Phe 640	gtc Val	ttt Phe	gtc Val	ttg Leu	aaa Lys 645	cgc Arg	cga Arg	aag Lys	gga Gly	gtg Val 650	2	2092
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С	at <u>c</u> is V	gtc Val	tac Tyr 685	aac Asn	tat Tyr	atc Ile	ccc Pro	cca Pro 690	Pro	gtg Val	ggt Gly	cag Gln	atg Met 695	tgc Cys	caa Gln	aac Asn	2	2236
C P	cc a ro l	atc Ile	tac Tyr	atg Met	cag Gln	aag Lys	gaa Glu	gga Gly	gac Asp	cca Pro	gta Val	gcc Ala	tat Tyr	tac Tyr	cga Arg	aac Asn	. :	2284

24

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gcc aca cca aga gag cct Ala Thr Pro Arg Glu Pro 750			2428
gtc aag gaa ctt ccc agc Val Lys Glu Leu Pro Ser 765	gca ggc cta gtc cac Ala Gly Leu Val His 770	tat aac ttt tgt acc Tyr Asn Phe Cys Thr 775	2476
tta cct aaa agg cag ttt Leu Pro Lys Arg Gln Phe 780	gcc cct tcc tat gaa Ala Pro Ser Tyr Glu 785	tct cga cgc caa aac Ser Arg Arg Gln Asn 790	2524
caa gac aga atc aat aaa Gln Asp Arg Ile Asn Lys 795 800	Thr Val Leu Tyr Gly	act ccc agg aaa tgc Thr Pro Arg Lys Cys 810	2572
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Cys Leu Cys Glu Glu Lys Glu Asn Val Leu Asn Ile Asn Cys Glu Asn 35 40 45

Lys Gly Phe Thr Thr Val Ser Leu Leu Gln Pro Pro Gln Tyr Arg Ile 50 55 60

Tyr Gln Leu Phe Leu Asn Gly Asn Leu Leu Thr Arg Leu Tyr Pro Asn 65 70 75 80

Glu Phe Val Asn Tyr Ser Asn Ala Val Thr Leu His Leu Gly Asn Asn 85 90 95

Gly Leu Gln Glu Ile Arg Thr Gly Ala Phe Ser Gly Leu Lys Thr Leu 100 105 110

Lys Arg Leu His Leu Asn Asn Asn Lys Leu Glu Ile Leu Arg Glu Asp 115 120 125

Thr Phe Leu Gly Leu Glu Ser Leu Glu Tyr Leu Gln Ala Asp Tyr Asn 130 135 140

Tyr Ile Ser Ala Ile Glu Ala Gly Ala Phe Ser Lys Leu Asn Lys Leu 145 150 155 160

Lys Val Leu Ile Leu Asn Asp Asn Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro Ser Asn 165 170 175

Val Phe Arg Phe Val Leu Leu Thr His Leu Asp Leu Arg Gly Asn Arg 180 185 190

Leu Lys Val Met Pro Phe Ala Gly Val Leu Glu His Ile Gly Gly Ile 195 200 205

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Ile	Val	Cys	Glu	Thr 245	Pro	Phe	Arg	Leu	His 250	Gly	Lys	Asp	Val	Thr 255	Gln
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Gln	Arg	Gly 275	Ser	His	Ala	Asp	Thr 280	His	Val	Gln	Arg	Leu 285	Ser	Pro	Thr
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Pro 305	Lys	Met	Arg	Asn	Arg 310	Pro	Thr	Pro	Arg	Val 315	Thr	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp 320
Arg	Gln	Ser	Phe	Gly 325	Pro	Ile	Met	Val	Tyr 330	Gln	Thr	Lys	Ser	Pro 335	Val
Pro	Leu	Thr	Cys 340	Pro	Ser	Ser	Cys	Val 345	Cys	Thr	Ser	Gln	Ser 350	Ser	Asp
Asn	Gly	Leu 355	Asn	Val	Asn	Cys	Gln 360	Glu	Arg	Lys	Phe	Thr 365	Asn	Ile	Ser
Asp	Leu 370	Gln	Pro	Lys	Pro	Thr 375	Ser	Pro	Lys	Lys	Leu 380	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Gly
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Leu	Asp	Leu	Leu	His 405	Leu -	Gly	Asn	Asn	Arg 410		Ala	Val	Ile	Gln 415	Glu
Gly	Ala	Phe	Thr 420	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ser	Leu 425	Arg	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Leu 430	Asn	Gly
Asn	Tyr	Leu 435		Val	Leu	Tyr	Pro 440		Met	Phe	Asp	Gly 445	Leu	Gln	Ser

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Asn Thr Glu Thr His Asp Lys Thr Asp Gly His Val Tyr Asn Tyr Ile

28

		675					680					685			
Pro	Pro 690	Pro	Val	Gly	Gln	Met 695	Cys	Gln	Asn	Pro	Ile 700	Tyr	Met	Gln	Lys
Glu 705	Gly	Asp	Pro	Val	Ala 710	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Leu 715	Gln <sup>°</sup>	Glu	Phe	Ser	Туг 720
Ser	Asn	Leu	Glu	Glu 725	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Pro 730	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ala	Tyr 735	Thi
Ile	Ser	Ala	Thr 740	Glu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Lys 745	Gln	Ala	Thr	Pro	Arg 750	Glu	Pro
Glu	Leu	Leu 755	Tyr	Gln	Asn	Ile	Ala 760	Glu	Arg	Val	Lys	Glu 765	Leu	Pro	Ser
Ala	Gly 770	Leu	Val	His	Tyr	Asn 775	Phe	Cys	Thr	Leu	Pro 780	Lys	Arg	Gln	Phe
Ala 785	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Ser 790	Arg	Arg	Gln	Asn	Gln 795	Asp	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ly:
Thr	Val	Leu	Tyr	Gly 805	Thr	Pro	Arg	Lys	Cys 810	Phe	Val	Gly	Gln	Ser 815	Lys
Pro	Asn	His	Pro 820	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Lys 825	Pro	Gln	Ser	Glu	Pro 830	Asp	Ту
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Ser	Leu	Ser 35	Val	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ser 40	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Leu	His 45	Thr	Glu	Val
Pro	Leu 50	Ser	Val	Leu	Ile	Leu 55	Gly	Leu	Leu	Val	Val 60	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ser
Val 65	Cys	Phe	Gly	Ala	Gly 70	Leu	Phe	Val	Phe	Val 75	Leu	Lys	Arg	Arg	Lys 80
Gly	Val	Pro	Asn	Val 85	Pro	Arg	Asn	Ala	Thr 90	Asn	Leu	Asp	Val	Ser 95	Ser
Phe	Gln	Leu	Gln 100	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Asn 105	Thr	Glu	Thr	Asn	Asp 110	Lys	Ala
Asp	Gly	His 115	Val	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Ile 120	Pro	Pro	Pro	Val	Gly 125	Gln	Met	Cys
Gln	Asn 130	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Met	Gln 135	Lys	Glu	Gly	Asp	Pro 140	Val	Ala	Tyr	Tyr

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gaa at Glu Il 25	c tgt e Cys	gac Asp	aat Asn	gca Ala 30	tgt Cys	cct Pro	tgt Cys	gag Glu	gaa Glu 35	aag Lys	gac Asp	ggc Gly	att Ile	tta Leu 40	208
act gt Thr Va	g agc l Ser	tgt Cys	gaa Glu 45	aac Asn	cgg Arg	Gly aaa	atc Ile	atc Ile 50	agt Ser	ctc Leu	tct Ser	gaa Glu	att Ile 55	agc Ser	256
cct cc Pro Pr	c cgt o Arg	ttc Phe 60	cca Pro	atc Ile	tac Tyr	cac His	ctc Leu 65	ttg Leu	ttg Leu	tcc Ser	gga Gly	aac Asn 70	ctt Leu	ttg Leu	304
aac co															
Asn Ar	t ctc g Leu 75	tat Tyr	ccc Pro	aat Asn	gag Glu	ttt Phe 80	gtc Val	aat Asn	tac Tyr	act Thr	ggg 85	gdt Ala	tca Ser	att Ile	352
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cta Leu	cag Gln	gtc Val	gat Asp 140	tac Tyr	aac Asn	tac Tyr	atc Il <u>e</u>	agc Ser 145	gtc Val	att Ile	gaa Glu	ccc Pro	aat Asn 150	gct Ala	ttt Phe	544
Gly aaa	aaa Lys	ctg Leu 155	cat His	ttg Leu	ttg Leu	cag Gln	gtg Val 160	ctt Leu	atc Ile	ctc Leu	aat Asn	gac Asp 165	aat Asn	ctt Leu	ttg Leu	592
														cac His		640
gac Asp 185	ctc Leu	cgg Arg	gly aaa	aac Asn	cgg Arg 190	ctg Leu	aaa Lys	ctt Leu	ctg Leu	ccc Pro 195	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gly aaa	ctc Leu	ttg Leu 200	688
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tta Leu	cac His 250	gga Gly	agg Arg	gac Asp	ttg Leu	gac Asp 255	gag Glu	gta Val	tcc Ser	aag Lys	cag Gln 260	gaa Glu	ctt Leu	tgc Cys	cca Pro	880
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gtg Val	atc Ile 570	Cys	aag Lys	gcg Ala	ccc Pro	aaa Lys 575	Lys	ttc Phe	gct Ala	gag Glu	acc Thr 580	Asp	atg Met	cgc Arg	tcc Ser	1840
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Ile 585	Lys	Ser	Glu	Leu	Leu 590	Cys	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Ser 595	Asp	Val	Val	Val	Ser 600	
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34

PCT/US01/28013

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Gln Asp Ile Glu Thr Gly Ala Phe His Gly Leu Arg Gly Leu Arg Arg 100 105 110

Leu His Leu Asn Asn Asn Lys Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Asp Asp Thr Phe 115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Glu Asn Leu Glu Tyr Leu Gln Val Asp Tyr Asn Tyr Ile 130 135 140

Ser Val Ile Glu Pro Asn Ala Phe Gly Lys Leu His Leu Leu Gln Val 145 150 155 160

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Gly	Asp	Leu 435	Thr	Àsn	Leu	Arg	Arg 440	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Gly 445	Asn	Arg	Ile
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Phe	Asn 690	Met	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Val 695		Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly 700		Thr	Gly	Gly

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Gln Gl	n Gl: 35	n Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro 40	Gln	Gln	Pro	Gln	Gln 45	Gl'n	Pro	Pro
Pro Gl 50		t Gln	Met	Gln	Pro 55	Gly	Glu	Glu	Glu	Arg 60	Arg	Glu	Ser	His
His Le 65	u Ar	g Ser	Pro	Ala 70	Tyr	Ser	Val	Ser	Thr 75	Ile	Glu	Pro	Arg	Glu 80

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gaa Glu	gtt Val	aaa Lys	gaa Glú	agc Ser 55	ctc Leu	ttt Phe	cat His	ata Ile	cat His 60	tgt Cys	gac Asp	agt Ser	aaa Lys	gga Gly 65	ttt Phe	309

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tct gtc gaa tac as Ser Val Glu Tyr Ly 325	ag tcc tca aat aaa ys Ser Ser Asn Lys 330	cag cct aag ccc acc Gln Pro Lys Pro Thr 335	aaa cag 1125 Lys Gln
cct cga aca cca ag Pro Arg Thr Pro A: 340	gg cca ccc tcc acc rg Pro Pro Ser Thr 345	tcc caa gct tta tat Ser Gln Ala Leu Tyr 350	cct ggt 1173 Pro Gly
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gat ctc ttg cat c Asp Leu Leu His L 435	etg ggg aac aat cgt eu Gly Asn Asn Arg 440	att tcc tat gtc caa Ile Ser Tyr Val Gln 445	gat ggg 1461 Asp Gly 450
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48

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Gly	Leu	Phe 675	Ala	Tyr	Val	Leu	Arg 680	Arg	Arg	Arg	Lys	Lys 685	Leu	Pro	Phe
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Cys 705	His	Arg	Leu	Phe	Glu 710	Asp	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly 715	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly 720
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Asn	Pro	Ile 755	Tyr	Lys	Pro	Arg	Glu 760	Glu	Glu	Glu	Val	Ala 765	Val	Ser	Ser
Ala	Gln 770	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala 775	Glu	Arg	Gly	Gly	Pro 780	Gly	Thr	Gln	Pro
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49

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Leu His Val His Pro Pro Gly Met Gln Tyr Pro Asp Leu Gln Gln Asp 915 920

Ala Arg Leu Lys Glu Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Ala Glu Lys Gly Phe Thr 935 930

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Val Ser Gly Val Leu Asp Gln Leu Gln Ser Leu Thr Gln Ile Asp Leu 520 515 Glu Gly Asn Pro Trp Asp Cys Thr Cys Asp Leu Val Ala Leu Lys Leu 530 535 . Trp Val Glu Lys Leu Ser Asp Gly Ile Val Val Lys Glu Leu Lys Cys Glu Thr Pro Val Gln Phe Ala Asn Ile Glu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Asn Glu Ile Leu Cys Pro Lys Leu Leu Asn Lys Pro Ser Ala Pro Phe Thr 580 585 Ser Pro Ala Pro Ala Ile Thr Phe Thr Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ile Arg 600 605 595 Ser Pro Pro Gly Gly Pro Val Pro Leu Ser Ile Leu Ile Leu Ser Ile 615 Leu Val Val Leu Ile Leu Thr Val Phe Val Ala Phe Cys Leu Leu Val Phe Val Leu Arg Arg Asn Lys Lys Pro Thr Val Lys His Glu Gly Leu 645 Gly Asn Pro Asp Cys Gly Ser Met Gln Leu Gln Leu Arg Lys His Asp 660 665 His Lys Thr Asn Lys Lys Asp Gly Leu Ser Thr Glu Ala Phe Ile Pro 680 Gln Thr Ile Glu Gln Met Ser Lys Ser His Thr Cys Gly Leu Lys Glu 695 Ser Glu Thr Gly Phe Met Phe Ser Asp Pro Pro Gly Gln Lys Val Val 710 Met Arg Asn Val Ala Asp Lys Glu Lys Asp Leu Leu His Val Asp Thr 730 725 Arg Lys Arg Leu Ser Thr Ile Asp Glu Leu Asp Glu Leu Phe Pro Ser 740 745

PCT/US01/28013

Arg Asp Ser Asn Val Phe Ile Gln Asn Phe Leu Glu Ser Lys Lys Glu 755 760 765

Tyr Asn Ser Ile Gly Val Ser Gly Phe Glu Ile Arg Tyr Pro Glu Lys
770 775 780

Gln Pro Asp Lys Lys Ser Lys Ser Leu Ile Gly Gly Asn His Ser 785 790 795 800

Lys Ile Val Val Glu Gln Arg Lys Ser Glu Tyr Phe Glu Leu Lys Ala 805 810 815

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WO 02/20569

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58

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Ser Leu Cys Asn Cys Glu Glu Lys Asp Gly Thr Met Leu Ile Asn Cys 35 40 45

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Glu Ala Lys Gly Ile Lys Met Val Ser Glu Ile Ser Val Pro Pro Ser 50 60

Arg Pro Phe Gln Leu Ser Leu Leu Asn Asn Gly Leu Thr Met Leu His 65 70 75 80

Thr Asn Asp Phe Ser Gly Leu Thr Asn Ala Ile Ser Ile His Leu Gly 85 90 95

Phe Asn Asn Ile Ala Asp Ile Glu Ile Gly Ala Phe Asn Gly Leu Gly 100 105 110

Leu Leu Lys Gln Leu His Ile Asn His Asn Ser Leu Glu Ile Leu Lys 115 120 125

Glu Asp Thr Phe His Gly Leu Glu Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Gln Ala Asp 130 135 140

Asn Asn Phe Ile Thr Val Ile Glu Pro Ser Ala Phe Ser Lys Leu Asn 145 150 155 160

Arg Leu Lys Val Leu Ile Leu Asn Asp Asn Ala Ile Glu Ser Leu Pro 165 170 175

Pro Asn Ile Phe Arg Phe Val Pro Leu Thr His Leu Asp Leu Arg Gly 180 185 190

Asn Gln Leu Gln Thr Leu Pro Tyr Val Gly Phe Leu Glu His Ile Gly
195 200 205

Arg Ile Leu Asp Leu Gln Leu Glu Asp Asn Lys Trp Ala Cys Asn Cys 210 215 220

Asp Leu Leu Gln Leu Lys Thr Trp Leu Glu Asn Met Pro Pro Gln Ser 225 230 230 235

Ile Ile Gly Asp Val Val Cys Asn Ser Pro Pro Phe Phe Lys Gly Ser 245 250 255

Ile Leu Ser Arg Leu Lys Lys Glu Ser Ile Cys Pro Thr Pro Pro Val 260 265 270

Tyr Glu Glu His Glu Asp Pro Ser Gly Ser Leu His Leu Ala Ala Thr

Ser Ser Ile Asn Asp Ser Arg Met Ser Thr Lys Thr Thr Ser Ile Leu Lys Leu Pro Thr Lys Ala Pro Gly Leu Ile Pro Tyr Ile Thr Lys Pro Ser Thr Gln Leu Pro Gly Pro Tyr Cys Pro Ile Pro Cys Asn Cys Lys Val Leu Ser Pro Ser Gly Leu Leu Ile His Cys Gln Glu Arg Asn Ile Glu Ser Leu Ser Asp Leu Arg Pro Pro Pro Gln Asn Pro Arg Lys Leu 355 360 Ile Leu Ala Gly Asn Ile Ile His Ser Leu Met Lys Ser Asp Leu Val Glu Tyr Phe Thr Leu Glu Met Leu His Leu Gly Asn Asn Arg Ile Glu 385 390 395 Val Leu Glu Glu Gly Ser Phe Met Asn Leu Thr Arg Leu Gln Lys Leu 405 410 Tyr Leu Asn Gly Asn His Leu Thr Lys Leu Ser Lys Gly Met Phe Leu Gly Leu His Asn Leu Glu Tyr Leu Tyr Leu Glu Tyr Asn Ala Ile Lys Glu Ile Leu Pro Gly Thr Phe Asn Pro Met Pro Lys Leu Lys Val Leu Tyr Leu Asn Asn Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Leu Pro Pro His Ile Phe Ser Gly Val Pro Leu Thr Lys Val Asn Leu Lys Thr Asn Gln Phe Thr His Leu Pro Val Ser Asn Ile Leu Asp Asp Leu Asp Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile 

Asp Leu Glu Asp Asn Pro Trp Asp Cys Ser Cys Asp Leu Val Gly Leu 515 520 525

Gln Gln Trp Ile Gln Lys Leu Ser Lys Asn Thr Val Thr Asp Asp Ile 530 535 540

Leu Cys Thr Ser Pro Gly His Leu Asp Lys Lys Glu Leu Lys Ala Leu 545 550 555 555

Asn Ser Glu Ile Leu Cys Pro Gly Leu Val Asn Asn Pro Ser Met Pro 565 570 575

Thr Gln Thr Ser Tyr Leu Met Val Thr Thr Pro Ala Thr Thr Thr Asn 580 585 590

Thr Ala Asp Thr Ile Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Asp Ala Val Pro Leu Ser 595 600 605

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Ala Ala Gly Ile Val Val Leu Val Leu His Arg Arg Arg Tyr Lys 625 630 635 640

Lys Lys Gln Val Asp Glu Gln Met Arg Asp Asn Ser Pro Val His Leu 645 650 655

Gln Tyr Ser Met Tyr Gly His Lys Thr Thr His His Thr Thr Glu Arg 660 665 670

Pro Ser Ala Ser Leu Tyr Glu Gln His Met Val Ser Pro Met Val His 675 680 685

Val Tyr Arg Ser Pro Ser Phe Gly Pro Lys His Leu Glu Glu Glu Glu 690 695 700

Glu Arg Asn Glu Lys Glu Gly Ser Asp Ala Lys His Leu Gln Arg Ser 705 710 715 720

Leu Leu Glu Gln Glu Asn His Ser Pro Leu Thr Gly Ser Asn Met Lys 725 730 735

Tyr Lys Thr Thr Asn Gln Ser Thr Glu Phe Leu Ser Phe Gln Asp Ala 740 745 750

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Ser Ser Leu Tyr Arg Asn Ile Leu Glu Lys Glu Arg Glu Leu Gln Gln 755 760 Leu Gly Ile Thr Glu Tyr Leu Arg Lys Asn Ile Ala Gln Leu Gln Pro 775 770 Asp Met Glu Ala His Tyr Pro Gly Ala His Glu Glu Leu Lys Leu Met 785 790 795 Glu Thr Leu Met Tyr Ser Arg Pro Arg Lys Val Leu Val Glu Gln Thr 805 810 Lys Asn Glu Tyr Phe Glu Leu Lys Ala Asn Leu His Ala Glu Pro Asp 820 Tyr Leu Glu Val Leu Glu Gln Gln Thr 835 <210> 28 <211> 639 <212> DNA <213> Homo sapiens <220> <221> CDS <222> (1)..(636) <223> <400> 28 atg gtt tta ccc tca tat tca aaa tca gag gga ggg tca tta ttg gat 48 Met Val Leu Pro Ser Tyr Ser Lys Ser Glu Gly Gly Ser Leu Leu Asp 10 atc tac tgt tta ctc acg tat tgg atg gag gtg gtg ccc acc ctc ttg 96 Ile Tyr Cys Leu Leu Thr Tyr Trp Met Glu Val Val Pro Thr Leu Leu gca gag aca aag att cca gcc act gat gtc gct gat gcc agc ctg aat 144 Ala Glu Thr Lys Ile Pro Ala Thr Asp Val Ala Asp Ala Ser Leu Asn 40

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cag Gln 145	Gly aaa	acc Thr	tgc Cys	ccg Pro	gcc Ala 150	ctc Leu	aac Asn	agt Ser	gag Glu	ctc Leu 155	cgt Arg	cat His	tcc Ser	agc Ser	ttt Phe 160	480
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Glu Cys Ser Ser Thr Glu Arg Lys Gln Asp Val Val Leu Leu Phe Val 50 55 60

Thr Leu Ser His Thr Gln Pro Pro Leu Phe His Leu Pro Tyr Val Gln 65 70 75 80

Lys Pro Leu Ile Ser Asn Val Glu Gln Leu Ile Leu Gly Ile Pro Gly 85 90 95

Gln Asn Arg Arg Glu Ile Gly His Gly Gln Asp Ile Phe Pro Ala Glu 100 105 110

Lys Leu Cys His Leu Gln Asp Arg Lys Val Asn Leu His Arg Ala Ala 115 120 125

Trp Gly Glu Cys Ile Val Ala Pro Lys Thr Leu Ser Phe Ser Tyr Cys 130 135 140

Gln Gly Thr Cys Pro Ala Leu Asn Ser Glu Leu Arg His Ser Ser Phe 145 150 155 160

Glu Cys Tyr Lys Arg Ala Val Pro Thr Cys Pro Trp Leu Phe Gln Thr 165 170 175

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			ctt Leu													761
			acc Thr 190													809
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Ile	Phe	Thr 35	Arg	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ile 40	Arg	Asn	Cys	Ser	Cys 45	Ser	Ala	Asp	
Ile	Arg 50	Asp	Cys	Asp	Tyr	Ser 55	Leu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Met 60	Cys	Asn	Сув	Lys	
Thr 65	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ala 70	Val	Glu	Arg	Thr	Ser 75	Tyr	Asn	Gly	His	Leu 80	

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Thr Leu Val Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Leu Cys Ser Thr Asn Thr Leu 100 · 105 110

Pro Thr Glu Tyr Leu Ala Ile Cys Gly Leu Lys Arg Leu Arg Ile Asn 115 120 125

Met Glu Ala Lys His Pro Phe Pro Glu Gln Ser Leu Leu Ile His Ser 130 135 140

Gly Gly Asp Ser Asp Ser Arg Glu Lys Pro Met Trp Leu His Lys Gly 145 150 155 160

Trp Gln Pro Cys Met Tyr Ile Ser Phe Leu Asp Met Ala Leu Phe Asn 165 170 175

Arg Asp Ser Ala Leu Lys Ser Tyr Ser Ile Glu Asn Val Thr Ser Ile 180 185 190

Ala Asn Asn Phe Pro Asp Phe Ser Tyr Phe Arg Thr Phe Pro Met Pro 195 200 205

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69

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Ile Val Ala Leu Gly His Phe Thr Lys Ala Gln Asn Asn Thr Leu Ile 20 25 30

Phe Thr Lys Gly Asn Thr Ile Arg Asn Cys Ser Cys Pro Val Asp Ile 35

Arg Asp Cys Asp Tyr Ser Leu Ala Asn Leu Ile Cys Ser Cys Lys Ser 50 55 60

Ile Leu Pro Ser Ala Met Glu Gln Thr Ser Tyr His Gly His Leu Thr 65 70 75 80

Ile Trp Phe Thr Asp Ile Ser Thr Leu Gly His Val Leu Lys Phe Thr 85 90 95

Leu Val Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Leu Cys Gly Ser Ser Thr Phe Pro 100 105 110

Thr Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ile Cys Gly Leu Gln Arg Leu Arg Ile His Thr 115 120 125

Lys Ala Arg His Pro Ser Arg Gly Gln Ser Leu Leu Ile His Ser Arg 130 135 140

Arg Glu Gly Ser Ser Leu Tyr Lys Gly Trp Gln Thr Cys Met Phe Ile 145 150 155 160

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288

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gcc Ala	aaa Lys	gac Asp 115	aga Arg	gtg Val	gcg Ala	gta Val	gca Ala 120	ggt Gly	gga Gly	gtc Val	ttt Phe	ttc Phe 125	atc Ile	ctt Leu	ggä Gly	384
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		tac Tyr 195														624
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Gly Leu Trp Met Glu Cys Ala Thr His Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Gln Cys 50 55 60

Asp Ile Tyr Ser Thr Leu Leu Gly Leu Pro Ala Asp Ile Gln Gly Ala 65 70 75 80

Gln Ala Met Met Val Thr Ser Ser Ala Ile Ser Ser Leu Ala Cys Ile 85 90 95

Ile Ser Val Val Gly Met Arg Cys Thr Val Phe Cys Gln Glu Ser Arg 100 105 110

Ala Lys Asp Arg Val Ala Val Ala Gly Gly Val Phe Phe Ile Leu Gly 115 120 125

Gly Leu Leu Gly Phe Ile Pro Val Ala Trp Asn Leu His Gly Ile Leu 130 135 140

Arg Asp Phe Tyr Ser Pro Leu Val Pro Asp Ser Met Lys Phe Glu Ile 145 150 155 160

Gly Glu Ala Leu Tyr Leu Gly Ile Ile Ser Ser Leu Phe Ser Leu Ile 165 170 175

Ala Gly Ile Ile Leu Cys Phe Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Arg Asn Arg Ser 180 185 190

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PCT/US01/28013

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Gly Leu Trp Met Asn Cys Val Arg Gln Ala Asn Ile Arg Met Gln Cys
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Arg Gly Leu Met Cys Ala Ala Ser Val Met Ser Phe Leu Ala Phe Met 85 90 95

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Thr Gly Met Val Gly Ala Asn Pro Val Asn Leu Val Ser Asn Ala Ile 130 135 140

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77

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Arg Ala Leu Met Cys Val Ala Val Ala Leu Ser Leu Ile Ala Leu Leu 85 90 95

Ile Gly Ile Cys Gly Met Lys Gln Val Gln Cys Thr Gly Ser Asn Glu 100 105 110

Arg Ala Lys Ala Tyr Leu Leu Gly Thr Ser Gly Val Leu Phe Ile Leu 115 120 125

Thr Gly Ile Phe Val Leu Ile Pro Val Ser Trp Thr Ala Asn Ile Ile 130 135 140

Ile Arg Asp Phe Tyr Asn Pro Ala Ile His Ile Gly Gln Lys Arg Glu 145 150 155 160

Leu Gly Ala Ala Leu Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Leu Phe 165 170 175

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caa Gln	gac Asp	ttg Leu 35	tac Tyr	aac Asn	aac Asn	ccc Pro	gta Val 40	aca Thr	gct Ala	gtt Val	ttc Phe	aac Asn 45	tac Tyr	cag Gln	gly aaa	14	. <b>4</b>
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ttt Phe	gac Asp	agg Arg 115	ggc Gly	aac Asn	agc Ser	cac His	ctg Leu 120	cac His	cag Gln	ggt Gly	gga Gly	ata Ile 125	gga Gly	gga Gly	cgg Arg	38	34
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79

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H:						gtt Val 630												1920
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83

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84

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- Lys Lys Val Glu His Pro Val Glu Met Gly Leu Asp Leu Glu Gln Ser 65 70 75 80
- Leu Arg Glu Leu Ile Gln Ser Ser Asp Leu Gln Ala Phe Phe Glu Thr 85 90 95
- Lys Gln Gln Gly Arg Cys Phe Tyr Ile Phe Val Lys Ser Trp Ser Ser 100 105 110
- Gly Pro Phe Pro Glu Asp Arg Ser Val Lys Pro Arg Leu Cys Ser Leu 115 120 125
- Ser Ser Ser Leu Tyr Arg Arg Ser Glu Thr Ser Val Arg Ser Met Asp 130 135 140
- Ser Arg Glu Ala Phe Cys Phe Leu Lys Thr Lys Arg Lys Pro Lys Ile 145 150 155 160
- Leu Glu Glu Gly Pro Phe His Lys Ile His Lys Gly Val Tyr Gln Glu 165 170 175
- Leu Pro Asn Ser Asp Pro Ala Asp Pro Asn Ser Asp Pro Ala Asp Leu 180 185 190
- Ile Phe Gln Lys Asp Tyr Leu Glu Tyr Gly Glu Ile Leu Pro Phe Pro 195 · 200 205
- Glu Ser Gln Leu Val Glu Phe Lys Gln Phe Ser Thr Lys His Phe Gln 210 215 220
- Glu Tyr Val Lys Arg Thr Ile Pro Glu Tyr Val Pro Ala Phe Ala Asn 225 230 235 240
- Thr Gly Gly Gly Tyr Leu Phe Xaa Gly Val Asp Asp Lys Ser Arg Glu 245 250 255

- Val Leu Gly Cys Ala Lys Glu Asn Xaa Asp Pro Asp Ser Leu Arg Xaa 260 265 270
- Lys Ile Glu Thr Ala Ile Tyr Lys Leu Pro Cys Xaa His Phe Cys Gln 275 280 285
  - Pro Gln Arg Pro Ile Thr Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile Val Asp Val Leu Lys 290 295 300
  - Arg Gly Glu Leu Tyr Gly Tyr Ala Cys Met Ile Arg Val Asn Pro Phe 305 310 315 320
  - Cys Cys Ala Val Phe Ser Glu Ala Pro Asn Ser Trp Ile Val Glu Asp 325 330 335
  - Lys Tyr Val Cys Ser Leu Thr Thr Glu Lys Trp Val Gly Met Met Thr 340 345 350
  - Asp Thr Asp Pro Asp Leu Leu Gln Leu Ser Glu Asp Phe Glu Cys Gln 355 360 365
  - Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Gly Pro Pro Leu Ser Arg Pro Val Tyr Ser Lys 370 375 380
  - Lys Gly Leu Glu His Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Gln Leu Leu Phe Ser Val 385 390 395 400
  - Pro Pro Gly Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Thr Pro Glu Ser Leu Trp Arg Asp Leu 405 410 415
  - Ile Ser Glu His Arg Gly Leu Glu Glu Leu Ile Asn Lys Gln Met Gln 420 425 430
  - Pro Phe Phe Arg Gly Ile Val Ile Leu Ser Arg Ser Trp Ala Val Asp 435 440 445
  - Leu Asn Leu Gln Glu Lys Pro Gly Val Ile Cys Asp Ala Leu Leu Ile 450 455 460
  - Ala Gln Asn Ser Thr Pro Ile Leu Tyr Thr Ile Leu Arg Glu Gln Asp 465 470 475 480
  - Ala Glu Gly Gln Asp Tyr Cys Thr Arg Thr Ala Phe Thr Leu Lys Gln

88

495 490 485 Lys Leu Val Asn Met Gly Gly Tyr Thr Gly Lys Val Cys Val Arg Ala 505 Lys Val Leu Cys Leu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ala Glu Ala Leu Glu Ala 515 520 Ala Val Ser Pro Met Asp Tyr Pro Ala Ser Tyr Ser Leu Ala Gly Thr 530 535 Gln His Met Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Leu Val Ile Val Leu Leu Gly 550 Phe Arg Ser Leu Leu Ser Asp Gln Leu Gly Cys Glu Val Leu Asn Leu 565 570 Leu Thr Ala Gln Gln Tyr Glu Ile Phe Ser Arg Ser Leu Arg Lys Asn 585 Arg Glu Leu Phe Val His Gly Leu Pro Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Ile Met Ala Met Lys Ile Met Glu Lys Ile Arg Asn Val Phe His Cys Glu Ala 615 His Arg Ile Leu Tyr Val Cys Glu Asn Gln Pro Leu Arg Asn Phe Ile 630 635 Ser Asp Arg Asn Ile Cys Arg Ala Glu Thr Arg Lys Thr Phe Leu Arg 650 645 Glu Asn Phe Glu His Ile Gln His Ile Val Ile Asp Glu Ala Gln Asn 665 Phe Arg Thr Glu Asp Gly Asp Trp Tyr Gly Lys Ala Lys Ser Ile Thr 680 Arg Arg Ala Lys Gly Gly Pro Gly Ile Leu Trp Ile Phe Leu Asp Tyr Phe Gln Thr Ser His Leu Asp Cys Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Leu Ser Asp 705 710 715

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	aga Arg															576
	cat His															624
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agt Ser 545	gaa Glu	gag Glu	.ctg Leu	ggc	tct Ser 550	gag Glu	gtt Val	ttg Leu	aac Asn	cta Leu 555	ctg Leu	aca Thr	aat Asn	aaa Lys	cag Gln 560	1680
tat Tyr	gag Glu	ttg Leu	ctt Leu	tca Ser 565	Lys	aac Asn	ctt Leu	cgc Arg	aag Lys 570	Thr	aga Arg	gag Glu	ttg Leu	ttt Phe 575	gtt Val	1728
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gag Glu	aag Lys	atc Ile 595	agg Arg	aat Asn	gtg Val	ttt Phe	cac His 600	tgt Cys	gaa Glu	ccg Pro	gct Ala	aac Asn 605	att Ile	ctc Leu	tac Tyr	1	1824
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gaa Glu	cac His	atc Ile	cag Gln	cac His 645	att Ile	atc Ile	att Ile	gat Asp	gac Asp 650	gct Ala	cag Gln	aat Asn	ttc Phe	cgt Arg 655	act Thr	:	1968
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gaa Glu	aaa Lys	tat Tyr	aaa Lys	gac Asp 805	agg Arg	ctt Leu	cta Leu	aca Thr	gca Ala 810	atg Met	agg Arg	aag Lys	aga Arg	aaa Lys 815	ctg Leu		2448
tct Ser	cag Gln	ctc Leu	cat His 820	Glu	gag Glu	tct Ser	gat Asp	ctg Leu 825	Leu	cta Leu	cag Gln	atc Ile	ggt Gly 830	Asp	gcg Ala		2496

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Ala Leu Leu Asn Ser Gly Gly Gly Ile Ile Lys Ala Glu Ile Glu Asn 50 55

Lys Gly Tyr Asn Tyr Glu Arg His Gly Val Gly Leu Asp Val Pro Pro 70 . 75 65

Ile Phe Arg Ser His Leu Asp Lys Met Gln Lys Glu Asn His Phe Leu 90 85

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Leu Cys Ser Asn Leu Tyr His Arg Glu Arg Thr Ser Thr Asp Val Met

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Ser	Val	Gln	Tyr	Glu 165	Gly	Asn	Ile	Asn	Val 170	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu 175	Phe
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Gly 225	Tyr	Val	Phe	Phe	Gly 230	Val	His	Asp	Glu	Thr 235	Cys	Gln	Val	Ile	Gly 240
Cys	Glu	Lys	Glu	Lys 245	Ile	Asp	Leu	Thr	Ser 250	Leu	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ile 255	Asp
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Glu	Ile	Lys 275	Tyr	Val	Leu	Asn	Phe 280	Leu	Glu	Val	His	Asp 285	Lys	Gly	Ala
Leu	Arg 290	Gly	Tyr	Val	Cys	Ala 295	Ile	Lys	Val	Glu	Lys 300	Phe	Cys	Cys	Ala
Val 305	. Phe	Ala	Lys	Val	Pro 310	Ser	Ser	Trp	Gln	Val 315		Asp	Asn	Arg	Va]
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Pro	Asp	Leu	Ser	Arg	Cys	Pro	Glu	Met	Val	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Leu	Sei

95

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Ser Glu Glu Leu Gly Ser Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Leu Thr Asn Lys Gln 545 550 550 560

Tyr Glu Leu Leu Ser Lys Asn Leu Arg Lys Thr Arg Glu Leu Phe Val 565 570 575

His Gly Leu Pro Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Ile Leu Ala Leu Arg Ile Met 580 585 590

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- Ile Cys Glu Asn Gln Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Val Ser Phe Ser Lys Lys 610 615 620
- Asn Ile Cys Gln Pro Val Thr Arg Lys Thr Phe Met Lys Asn Asn Phe 625 630 635 640
- Glu His Ile Gln His Ile Ile Ile Asp Asp Ala Gln Asn Phe Arg Thr 645 650 655
- Glu Asp Gly Asp Trp Tyr Gly Lys Ala Lys Phe Ile Thr Arg Gln Gln 660 665 670
- Arg Asp Gly Pro Gly Val Leu Trp Ile Phe Leu Asp Tyr Phe Gln Thr 675 680 685
- Tyr His Leu Ser Cys Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Pro Ser Asp Gln Tyr Pro 690 695 700
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- Tyr Leu Gln Gln Val Met Gln Glu Ala Arg Gln Asn Pro Pro Pro Asn 725 730 735
- Leu Pro Pro Gly Ser Leu Val Met Leu Tyr Glu Pro Lys Trp Ala Gln 740 745 750
- Gly Val Pro Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Ile Glu Asp Leu Asn Leu Glu Glu 755 760 765
- Ile Leu Ile Tyr Val Ala Asn Lys Cys Arg Phe Leu Leu Arg Asn Gly 770 775 780
- Tyr Ser Pro Lys Asp Ile Ala Val Leu Phe Thr Lys Ala Ser Glu Val 785 790 795 800
- Glu Lys Tyr Lys Asp Arg Leu Leu Thr Ala Met Arg Lys Arg Lys Leu 805 810 815
- Ser Gln Leu His Glu Glu Ser Asp Leu Leu Leu Gln Ile Gly Asp Ala 820 825 830

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Ser Gly Leu 850	Glu. Arg	Asn Ile		Phe Gly	Ile As		Gly '	Val	Ala	
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Asp Val Gly	/ Arg Val	act ct	ı Gly		agt ag	gg aaa rg Lys	Lys	atg Met	aag Lys	96
	/ Arg Val 20	Thr Le	ı Gly	Glu Asn 25	Ser A	rg Lys	30 70	Met	гÀг	96 144
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				ggt Gly 485													1488
atc Ile	ttc Phe	tac Tyr	ttg Leu 500	agc Ser	cct Pro	gaa Glu	ggc Gly	atg Met 505	aca Thr	agc Ser	tgc Cys	cag Gln	tat Tyr 510	gat Asp	tta Leu		1536
				att Ile													1584
				gcc Ala													1632
aga Arg	gac Asp	cag Gln	ttt Phe	tcc Ser	ttt Phe	gca Ala	gaa Glu	aat Asn	cta Leu	tac Tyr	cag Gln	ata Ile	atc Ile	ggt Gly	ata Ile		1680

100

550 555 560 545 gat tgc ttt cag aag aat gat aaa aag atg ttt aaa tct tgt cga agg Asp Cys Phe Gln Lys Asn Asp Lys Lys Met Phe Lys Ser Cys Arg Arg 575 570 565 , ctc acc tga 1737 Leu Thr <210> 47 <211> 578 <212> PRT <213> Homo sapiens <400> 47 Met Asn Ile Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Thr Asn Tyr Ala Glu Leu Val Leu Asp Val Gly Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Glu Asn Ser Arg Lys Lys Met Lys 20 25 30 Asp Cys Lys Leu Arg Lys Lys Gln Asn Glu Arg Val Ser Arg Ala Met 35 40 Cys Ala Leu Leu Asn Ser Gly Gly Val Ile Lys Ala Glu Ile Glu Asn Glu Asp Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Lys Asp Gly Ile Gly Leu Asp Leu Glu 70 75 Asn Ser Phe Ser Asn Ile Leu Leu Phe Val Pro Glu Tyr Leu Asp Phe Met Gln Asn Gly Asn Tyr Phe Leu Ile Phe Val Lys Ser Trp Ser Leu 105 100 Asn Thr Ser Gly Leu Arg Ile Thr Thr Leu Ser Ser Asn Leu Tyr Lys 115 120 Arg Asp Ile Thr Ser Ala Lys Val Met Asn Ala Thr Ala Ala Leu Glu

140

Phe 145	Leu	Lys	Asp	Met	Lys 150	Lys	Thr	Arg	Gly	Arg 155	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Pro 160
Glu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Lys 165	Arg	Pro	Cys	Val	Asp 170	Ile	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asn 175	Asn
Met	Lys	Ala	Leu 180	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Phe 185	Asp	Arg	Thr	Glu	Leu 190	Asp	Arg
Lys	Glu	Lys 195	Leu	Thr	Phe	Thr	Glu 200	Ser	Thr	His	Val	Glu 205	Ile	Lys	Asn
Phe	Ser 210	Thr	Glu	Lys	Leu	Leu 215	Gln	Arg	Ile	Lys	Glu 220	Ile	Leu	Pro	Gln
Tyr 225	Val	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ala 230	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gly 235	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Ile	Gly 240
Leu	Asn	Glu	Asp	Lys 245	Glu	Ile	Ile	Gly	Phe 250	Lys	Ala	Glu	Met	Ser 255	Asp
Leu	Asp	Asp	Leu 260	Glu	Arg	Glu	Ile	Glu 265	Lys	Ser	Ile	Arg	Lys 270	Met	Pro
Val	His	His 275	Phe	Cys	Met	Glu	Lys 280	Lys	Lys	Ile	Asn	Tyr 285	Ser	Cys	Lys
Phe	Leu 290	Gly	Val	Tyr	Asp	Lys 295	Gly	Ser	Leu	Cys	Gly 300	Tyr	Val	Cys	Ala
Leu 305		Val	Glu		Phe 310		Cys	Ala	Val	Phe 315		Lys	Glu	Pro	Asp 320
Ser	Trp	His	Val	Lys 325	Asp	Asn	Arg	Val	Met 330	Gln	Leu	Thr	Arg	Lys 335	Glu
Trp	Ile	Gln	Phe 340	Met	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu 345		Lys	Phe	Ser	Ser 350	Ser	Tyr
Glu	Glu	Val 355	Ile	Ser	Gln	Ile	Asn 360	Thr	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ala 365	Pro	His	Ser
Trp	Pro 370		Leu	Glu	Trp	Gln 375		Gln	Arg	His	His 380	Cys	Pro	Gly	Leu

102

Ser Gly Arg Ile Thr Tyr Thr Pro Glu Asn Leu Cys Arg Lys Leu Phe 385 390 Ser Glu Glu Met Asp Ser 410 Ser Lys Glu Glu Met Asp Ser Arg Ser Trp Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Glu Met Asp Ser Arg Ser Trp Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Glu Met Asp Ser Arg Ser Trp Ser Val Asp Leu

Val Arg Lys Gly Ser Leu Ile Phe Ser Arg Ser Trp Ser Val Asp Leu 420 425 430

Gly Leu Gln Glu Asn His Lys Val Leu Cys Asp Ala Leu Leu Ile Ser 435 440 445

Gln Asp Ser Pro Pro Val Leu Tyr Thr Phe His Met Val Gln Asp Glu 450 455 460

Glu Phe Lys Gly Tyr Ser Thr Gln Thr Ala Leu Thr Leu Lys Gln Lys 465 470 475 480

Leu Ala Lys Ile Gly Gly Tyr Thr Lys Lys Val Cys Val Met Thr Lys 485 490 495

Ile Phe Tyr Leu Ser Pro Glu Gly Met Thr Ser Cys Gln Tyr Asp Leu 500 505 510

Arg Ser Gln Val Ile Tyr Pro Glu Ser Tyr Tyr Phe Thr Arg Arg Lys 515 520 525

Tyr Leu Leu Lys Ala Leu Phe Lys Ala Leu Lys Arg Leu Lys Ser Leu 530 535 540

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Leu Thr

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					cag Gln											144
					tta Leu											192
					gag Glu 70											240
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					ctt Leu											384
					tta Leu											432
					gca Ala 150											480
					att Ile											528

aaa Lys	gct Ala	gta Val	tac Tyr 180	cag Gln	aac Asn	ata Ile	tct Ser	gag Glu 185	tca Ser	aat Asn	cct Pro	gca Ala	tat Tyr 190	gaa Glu	gtt Val	576
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tct Ser	cca Pro 210	tcc Ser	ata Ile	gag Glu	ttt Phe	aaa Lys 215	cag Gln	ttc Phe	tct Ser	aca Thr	aaa Lys 220	cat His	atc Ile	caa Gln	caa Gln	672
tat Tyr 225	gta Val	gaa Glu	aat Asn	ata Ile	att Ile 230	cca Pro	gag Glu	tac Tyr	atc Ile	tct Ser 235	gca Ala	ttt Phe	gca Ala	aac Asn	act Thr 240	720
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ctg Leu	gga Gly	tgt Cys	gcc Ala 260	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	cag Gln	gtt Val	gac Asp 265	cct Pro	gac Asp	tct Ser	ttg Leu	aaa Lys 270	aat Asn	gta Val	816
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aaa Lys	cct Pro 290	cgg Arg	gta Val	gag Glu	tac Tyr	agc Ser 295	acc Thr	aaa Lys	atc Ile	gta Val	gaa Glu 300	gtg Val	ttt Phe	tgt Cys	gly aaa	912
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gca Ala	gat Asp	cca Pro 355	gag Glu	ttt Phe	cct Pro	cca Pro	gac Asp 360	ttt Phe	gct Ala	gag Glu	gcc Ala	ttt Phe 365	gag Glu	tct Ser	cag Gln	1104
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aaa Lys 385	Gly	ctg Leu	gaa Glu	cac His	aaa Lys 390	gct Ala	gat Asp	cta Leu	caa Gln	caa Gln 395	cat His	tta Leu	ttt Phe	cca Pro	gtt Val 400	1200
cca Pro	cca Pro	gga Gly	cat His	ttg Leu 405	gaa Glu	tgt Cys	act Thr	cca Pro	gag Glu 410	tcc Ser	ctc Leu	tgg Trp	aag Lys	gag Glu 415	Leu	1248

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aga Arg	gag Glu	ttg Leu 595	Phe	gtc Val	cac His	ggc	tta Leu 600	Pro	ggc	tca Ser	gjà aaa	aag Lys 605	Thr	atc Ile	atg Met	1824
gcc Ala	atg Met 610	aag Lys	atc	atg Met	gag Glu	aag Lys 615	Ile	agg Arg	aat Asn	gtg Val	ttt Phe 620	His	tgt Cys	gag Glu	gca Ala	1872
cac His 625	Arg	att	ctc Leu	tac Tyr	gtt Val 630	Cys	gaa Glu	aac Asn	cag Gln	cct Pro 635	Leu	agg Arg	aac Asn	ttt Phe	atc Ile 640	1920
agt Ser	gat Asp	aga Arg	aat Asn	ato Ile	tgo Cys	cga Arg	gca Ala	gag Glu	acc Thr	cgg	gaa Glu	act Thr	ttc Phe	cta Leu	aga Arg	1968

				645					650					655		
					att Ile											2016
ttc Phe	cgt Arg	act Thr 675	gaa Glu	gat Asp	Gly aaa	gac Asp	tgg Trp 680	tat Tyr	agg Arg	aag Lys	gca Ala	aaa Lys 685	acc Thr	atc Ile	act Thr	2064
cag Gln	aga Arg 690	gaa Glu	aag Lys	gat Asp	tgt Cys	cca Pro 695	gga Gly	gtt Val	ctc Leu	tgg Trp	atc Ile 700	ttt Phe	ctg Leu	gac Asp	tac Tyr	2112
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					gag Glu											2208
					caa Gln											2256
					cat His											2304
					cca Pro											2352
ttg Leu 785	gag Glu	caa Gln	ata Ile	gtg Val	acc Thr 790	tat Tyr	gtg Val	gca Ala	gac Asp	acc Thr 795	tgc Cys	agg Arg	tgc Cys	ttc Phe	ttt Phe 800	2400
					cca Pro											2448
					tat Tyr											2496
					ctc Leu								Gly			2544
					gtc Val											2592
gtg Val 865	ttt Phe	Gly 999	atc Ile	cat His	cca Pro 870	agg Arg	aca Thr	gct Ala	gac Asp	cca Pro 875	gct Ala	atc Ile	tta Leu	ccc Pro	aat Asn 880	2640
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107

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ctg tga Leu 2694

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<211> 897

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<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 49

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Lys Leu Gln Lys Thr Gln Arg Asp Gln Glu Arg Ala Arg Val Ile Arg 35 40 45

Ala Cys Ala Leu Leu Asn Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Ile Gln Met Glu 50 55 60

Met Ala Asn Arg Asp Glu Arg Pro Thr Glu Met Gly Leu Asp Leu Glu 65 70 75 80

Glu Ser Leu Arg Lys Leu Ile Gln Tyr Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ala Phe Phe 85 90 95

Glu Thr Lys Gln His Gly Arg Cys Phe Tyr Ile Phe Val Lys Ser Trp 100 105 110

Ser Gly Asp Pro Phe Leu Lys Asp Gly Ser Phe Asn Ser Arg Ile Cys 115 120 125

Ser Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Tyr Cys Arg Ser Gly Thr Ser Val Leu His 130 135 140

Met Asn Ser Arg Gln Ala Phe Asp Phe Leu Lys Thr Lys Glu Arg Gln 145 150 155 160

Ser	Lys	Tyr	Asn	Leu 165	Ile	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ser 170	Pro	Pro	Ser	Lys	Ile 175	Met
Lys	Ala	Val	Tyr 180	Gln	Asn	Ile	Ser	Glu 185	Ser	Asn	Pro	Ala	Tyr 190	Glu	Val
Phe	Gln	Thr 195	Asp	Thr	Ile	Glu	Tyr 200	Gly	Ġlu	Ile	Leu	Ser 205	Phe	Pro	Glu
Ser	Pro 210	Ser	Ile	Glu	Phe	Lys 215	Gln	Phe	Ser	Thr	Lys 220	His	Ile	Gln	Gln
Tyr 225	Val	Glu	Asn	Ile	Ile 230	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Ser 235	Ala	Phe	Ala	Asn	Thr 240
Glu	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Leu 245	Phe	Ile	Gly	Val	Asp 250	Asp	Lys	Ser	Arg	Lys 255	Val
Leu	Gly	Cys	Ala 260	Lys	Glu	Gln	Val	Asp 265	Pro	Asp	Ser	Leu	Lys 270	Asn	Val
Ile	Ala	Arg 275	Ala	Ile	Ser	Lys	Leu 280	Pro	Ile	Val	His	Phe 285	Cys	Ser	Ser
Lys	Pro 290	Arg	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ser 295	Thr	Lys	Ile	Val	Glu 300	Val	Phe	Cys	Gly
Lys 305	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Tyr 310	Leu	Cys	Val	Ile	Lys 315	Val	Lys	Ala	Phe	Cys 320
Cys	Val	Val	Phe	Ser 325	Glu	Ala	Pro	Lys	Ser 330	Trp	Met	Val	Arg	Glu 335	Lys
Tyr	Ile	Arg	Pro 340	Leu	Thr	Thr	Glu	Glu 345	Trp	Val	Glu	Lys	Met 350	Met	Asp
Ala	Asp	Pro 355	Glu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Asp 360	Phe	Ala	Glu	Ala	Phe 365	Glu	Ser	Gln
Leu	Ser 370	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ser	Pro 375		Leu	Cys	Arg	Pro 380		Tyr	Ser	ГÀЕ
Lys 385	Gly	Leu	Glu	His	Lys 390		Asp	Leu	Gln	Gln 395		Leu	Phe	Pro	Val

109

Pro Pro Gly His Leu Glu Cys Thr Pro Glu Ser Leu Trp Lys Glu Leu 405 410 Ser Leu Gln His Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile His Lys Gln Met Arg 425 Pro Phe Ser Gln Gly Ile Val Ile Leu Ser Arg Ser Trp Ala Val Asp 440 Leu Asn Leu Gln Glu Lys Pro Gly Val Ile Cys Asp Ala Leu Leu Ile Ala Gln Asn Ser Thr Pro Ile Leu Tyr Thr Ile Leu Arg Glu Gln Asp 470 475 Ala Glu Gly Gln Asp Tyr Cys Thr Arg Thr Ala Phe Thr Leu Lys Gln 485 Lys Leu Val Asn Met Gly Gly Tyr Thr Gly Lys Val Cys Val Arg Ala 505 500 Lys Val Leu Cys Leu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ala Glu Ala Leu Glu Ala 520 Ala Val Ser Pro Met Asp Tyr Pro Ala Ser Tyr Ser Leu Ala Gly Thr 535 Gln His Met Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Leu Val Ile Val Leu Leu Gly 555 545 Phe Arg Ser Leu Leu Ser Asp Gln Leu Gly Cys Glu Val Leu Asn Leu 565 Leu Thr Ala Gln Gln Tyr Glu Ile Phe Ser Arg Ser Leu Arg Lys Asn . . . 580 585 Arg Glu Leu Phe Val His Gly Leu Pro Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Ile Met 600 595 Ala Met Lys Ile Met Glu Lys Ile Arg Asn Val Phe His Cys Glu Ala 610 615 His Arg Ile Leu Tyr Val Cys Glu Asn Gln Pro Leu Arg Asn Phe Ile

625					630					635					640	
Ser	Asp	Arg	Asn	Ile 645	Cys	Arg	Ala	Glu	Thr 650	Arg	Glu	Thr	Phe	Leu 655	Arg	
Glu	Lys	Phe	Glu 660	His	Ile	Gln	His	Ile 665	Val	Ile	Asp	Glu	Ala 670	Gln	Asn	
Phe	Arg	Thr 675	Glu	Asp	Gly	Asp	Trp 680	Tyr	Arg	Lys	Ala	Lys 685	Thr	Ile	Thr	
Gln	Arg 690	Glu	Lys	Asp	Cys	Pro 695	Gly	Val	Leu	Trp	Ile 700	Phe	Leu	Asp	Tyr	
Phe 705	Gln	Thr	Ser	His	Leu 710	Gly	His	Ser	Gly	Leu 715	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ala 720	
Gln	Tyr	Pro	Arg	Glu 725	Glu	Leu	Thr	Arg	Val 730	Val	Arg	Asn	Ala	Asp 735	Glu	
Ile	Ala	Glu	Tyr 740	Ile	Gln	Gln	Glu	Met 745	Gln	Leu	Ile	Ile	Glu 750	Asn	Pro	
Pro	Ile	Asn 755	Ile	Pro	His	Gly	Tyr 760	Leu	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ser 765	Glu	Ala	Lys	
Trp	Val 770	Pro	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly 775	Asn	Thr	Lys	Ile	Ile 780	Lys	Asn	Phe	Thr	
Leu 785	Glu	Gln	Ile	Val	Thr 790	Tyr	Val	Ala	Asp	Thr 795	Cys	Arg	Cys	Phe	Phe 800	
Glu	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Ser 805	Pro	Lys	Asp	Val	Ala 810	Val	Leu	Val	Ser	Thr 815	Val	
Thr	Glu	Val	Glu 820	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Lys 825	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Met 830	Arg	Lys	
Lys	Met	Val 835	Val	Gln	Leu	Ser	Asp 840	Ala	Cys	Asp	Met	Leu 845		Val	His	
Ile	Val 850	Leu	Asp	Ser	Val	Arg 855	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Leu 860	Glu	Arg	Ser	Ile	

111

Val Phe Gly Ile His Pro Arg Thr Ala Asp Pro Ala Ile Leu Pro Asn 865 870 870 875 875 880

Ile Leu Ile Cys Leu Ala Ser Arg Ala Lys Gln His Leu Tyr Ile Phe 885 890 890

Leu

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<211> 1074

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<221> CDS

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Asp Tyr Met Gln Gln Gly His Asn Leu Leu Ile Phe Val Lys Ser Trp

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					agc Ser											384
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					ctc Leu 150											480
aga Arg	cca Pro	agg Arg	gtg Val	aag Lys 165	aag Lys	ttg Leu	cat His	cct Pro	cag Gln 170	cag Gln	gtt Val	ctc Leu	aat Asn	aga Arg 175	tgc Cys	528
					gat Asp											576
					tat Tyr											624
					agg Arg											672
					cat His 230											720
gga Gly	tat Tyr	gtc Val	ctc Leu	att Ile 245	Gl <sup>y</sup> aaa	gtg Val	gat Asp	gat Asp	aag Lys 250	agc Ser	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	gtg Val	gtt Val 255	gga Gly	768
					gtg Val											816
					ttg Leu											864
aag Lys	gta Val 290	aat Asn	ttc Phe	act Thr	aca Thr	aaa Lys 295	atc Ile	ctg Leu	aat Asn	gtg Val	tac Tyr 300	caa Gln	aaa Lys	gat Asp	gtc Val	912
ctg Leu 305	gat Asp	ggt Gly	tat Tyr	gtc Val	tgt Cys 310	gtg Val	att Ile	caa Gln	gtg Val	gag Glu 315	ccc Pro	ttc Phe	tgt Cys	tgc Cys	gtg Val 320	960
gtg Val	ttt Phe	gca Ala	gag Glu	gcc Ala 325	cca Pro	gat Asp	tcc Ser	tgg Trp	atc Ile 330	atg Met	aaa Lys	gac Asp	aat Asn	tct Ser 335	gtc Val	1008
aca	cgg	ctg	aca	gct	gag	cag	tgg	gtg	gtc	atg	atg	ctg	gat	act	cag	1056

113

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<211> 357

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51

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Thr Asn Ser Cys Leu Lys Arg Ser Glu Asn Ser Arg Ile Ile Arg Ala 35 40 45

Ile Cys Ala Leu Leu Asn Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Ile Lys Ala Glu Ile 50 55 60

Asp.Asp Lys Thr Tyr Ser Tyr Gln Cys His Gly Leu Gly Gln Asp Leu 65 70 75 80

Glu Thr Ser Phe Gln Lys Leu Leu Pro Ser Gly Ser Gln Lys Tyr Leu 85 90 95

Asp Tyr Met Gln Gln Gly His Asn Leu Leu Ile Phe Val Lys Ser Trp 100 105 110

Ser Pro Asp Val Phe Ser Leu Pro Leu Arg Ile Cys Ser Leu Arg Ser 115 120 125

Asn Leu Tyr Arg Arg Asp Val Thr Ser Ala Ile Asn Leu Ser Ala Ser 130 135 140

Ser Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Glu Lys Gly Phe Arg Ala Gln Arg Gly 145 150 155 160

114

Arg Pro Arg Val Lys Lys Leu His Pro Gln Gln Val Leu Asn Arg Cys 165 170 175

Ile Gln Glu Glu Asp Met Arg Ile Leu Ala Ser Glu Phe Phe Lys 180 185 190

Lys Asp Lys Leu Met Tyr Lys Glu Lys Leu Asn Phe Thr Glu Ser Thr 195 200 205

His Val Glu Phe Lys Arg Phe Thr Thr Lys Lys Val Ile Pro Arg Ile 210 215 220

Lys Glu Met Leu Pro His Tyr Val Ser Ala Phe Ala Asn Thr Gln Gly 225 230 235 240

Gly Tyr Val Leu Ile Gly Val Asp Asp Lys Ser Lys Glu Val Val Gly 245 250 255

Cys Lys Trp Glu Lys Val Asn Pro Asp Leu Leu Lys Lys Glu Ile Glu 260 265 270

Asn Cys Ile Glu Lys Leu Pro Thr Phe His Phe Cys Cys Glu Lys Pro 275 280 285

Lys Val Asn Phe Thr Thr Lys Ile Leu Asn Val Tyr Gln Lys Asp Val 290 295 300

Leu Asp Gly Tyr Val Cys Val Ile Gln Val Glu Pro Phe Cys Cys Val 305 310 315 320

Val Phe Ala Glu Ala Pro Asp Ser Trp Ile Met Lys Asp Asn Ser Val 325 330 335

Thr Arg Leu Thr Ala Glu Gln Trp Val Val Met Met Leu Asp Thr Gln 340 345 350

Ser Gly Lys Gly Lys 355

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cca ggt cct Pro Gly Pro 35	cag ggc ccc Gln Gly Pro	cca ggc ccc Pro Gly Pro 40	ttt atc cca Phe Ile Pro	tct gag Ser Glu 45	gtt ctg Val Leu	144
			ggc gca gta Gly Ala Val 60			192
agc cat ctg Ser His Leu 65	gag cac tgc Glu His Cys 70	acc agg gat Thr Arg Asp	ctc act aca Leu Thr Thr 75	cca gcc Pro Ala	tcg ggt Ser Gly 80	240
agc cct tcc Ser Pro Ser	cgt gtc cca Arg Val Pro 85	gcc gcc cag Ala Ala Gln	gag ctt gat Glu Leu Asp 90	agc cag Ser Gln	gac cca Asp Pro 95	288
			acc ttg gcc Thr Leu Ala			336
gca cca cgt Ala Pro Arg 115	Val Glu Ala	gca ttc cac Ala Phe His 120	tgt cgc ttg Cys Arg Leu	cgc cgg Arg Arg 125	gat gtg Asp Val	384
cag gtg gat Gln Val Asp 130	cgg cgt gcg Arg Arg Ala	ttg cac gag Leu His Glu 135	ctt ggg atc Leu Gly Ile 140	tac tac Tyr Tyr	ctg ccc Leu Pro	432
gaa gtt gag Glu Val Glu 145	gga gcc ttc Gly Ala Phe 150	His Arg Gly	cca ggc ttg Pro Gly Leu 155	aat ctg Asn Leu	acc agc Thr Ser 160	480
ggc cag tac Gly Gln Tyr	acc gca cct Thr Ala Pro 165	gtg get gge Val Ala Gly	ttc tat gcg Phe Tyr Ala 170	ctt gct Leu Ala	gcc act Ala Thr 175	528

Leu His Val	gca ctc Ala Leu 180											576
cgg gat cgt Arg Asp Arg 195												624
aat gcc tcc Asn Ala Ser 210			Met									672
ttc acc atc Phe Thr Ile 225					Tyr :							720
act tct gtc Thr Ser Val												768
agt ggc tct Ser Gly Ser								tga				807
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Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu 100	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala 105	Thr	Leu	Ala	Gln	Gly 110	Pro	Arg
Ala	Pro	Arg 115	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Phe 120	His	Cys	Arg	Leu	Arg 125	Arg	Asp	Val
Gln	Val 130	Asp	Arg	Arg	Ala	Leu 135	His	Glu	Leu	Gly	Ile 140	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Pro
Glu 145	Val	Glu	Gly	Ala	Phe 150	His	Arg	Gly	Pro	Gly 155	Leu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ser 160
Gly	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Ala 165	Pro	Val	Ala	Gly	Phe 170	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala 175	Thr
Leu	His	Val	Ala 180	Leu	Thr	Glu	Gln	Pro 185	Arg	Lys	Gly	Pro	Thr 190	Arg	Pro
Arg	Asp	Arg 195	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ile 200	Cys	Ile	Gln	Ser	Leu 205	Cys	Gln	His
Asn	Ala 210	Ser	Leu	Glu	Thr	Val 215	Met	Gly	Leu	Glu	Asn 220	Ser	Ser	Glu	Leu
Phe 225	Thr	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn 230	Gly	Val	Leu	Tyr	Leu 235	Gln	Ala	Gly	His	Tyr 240
Thr	Ser	Val	Phe	Leu 245	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ser	Gly 250	Ser	Ser	Leu	Thr	Val 255	Arg
Ser	Gly	Ser	His	Phe	Ser	Ala	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu				